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The Secy of State

Mint of the United States Nov 29th 1796

Sir;

I have the honor of enclosing for the President of the United States, my annual Report on the State of the Mint with the Abstracts referred to therein.

With Sentiments of Esteem and Respect I remain Sir; your most obedient and very humble Servant

The Secretary of State (Signed) Elias Boudinot

The Director of the Mint of the U States respectfully reports to the President of the United States on the Subject of the Mint

That during the Experience of twelve months he has turned his attention as far as has been in his power, to the Institution under his Care. He has seen with regret an opinion generally prevailing that the Establishment is unnecessarily Expensive and less productive than was rationally expected by its Advocates and Friends.

The Director finding some foundation for the charge has endeavored to discover the cause as nothing appears in the general Nature of the Institution to warrant the Idea. The Issue of the inquiry is that the extraordinary Expenses attending the Mint are in a great measure owing to its original Plan and the principals on which it was established. Among others the whole coinage including the Refinement of the precious metals was directed by Law to be executed at the public expense the Depositor being fully indemnified from all charges whatever, On this principle not only the original cost of the works and the salaries of the Stated Officers fall on the public but also the whole amount of the workmanship with the allowed wastage and contingent Losses.

The want of experimental knowledge in the business at the first establishment of the Mint prevented any tolerable precise estimate of the expenses necessarily attending the business but soon after the commencement of the business it was found impracticable to proceed with propriety unless an addi [illegible] to the Establishment by the appointment [illegible] of a Melter and Refiner. This important and necessary Officer is not known in foreign Mints as the precious Metals are there generally deposited of the proper standard or above it, or they are purchased by the Mint and become public property, there being professional Refiners independant of the Mints whose business it is to purify Metals under standard, but there being no such Artists in this City who follow the business it became indispensibly necessary to execute this Service in the Mint.

This circumstance was not fore-seen or if foreseen was considered as included in the duties of the Assayer but the necessity of so essential a check on that officer forbade this measure had it been other-wise practicable, this added considerably to the annual expenses of the Mint. Formerly the Director could not make any charge for this process against depositors the whole expense therefore fell on the public. Thus on assaying one deposit of about 94.000 ounces of Silver bullion it turned out near 24000 ounces under standard to refine which it cost the U.States upwards of £500 so that the depositor really gained that sum by bringing his bullion to the Mint. This operated very unequally among depositors. The citizen who brought bullion in this debased state to the Mint received as much coin for the standard Silver therein as he whose bullion was previously refined equal to the standard and ready for coining at a very trifling expense.

Again: the Constitution of the Mint without any appropriation of capital either to purchase the precious metals in bullion anticipate payments due on deposits or to coin for the public has been another cause of very considerable expense. Depending upon depositors alone for the precious metals it became necessary for their encouragement and satisfaction to coin every deposit as soon as possible after it came into the Treasury of the Mint, to prevent its remaining unproductive to the depositor by which means the clippings and grains were obliged to be melted and coined as they arose often three or four times for one deposit.

Thus the melting, coining and refining a deposit of 200 ounces of Silver or 20 ounces of Gold would cost the public nearly as much as a thousand of either and a much greater proportional wastage. Whereas could the bullion be purchased for the public at the market price and kept in the vaults till a large quantity might be coined once, or a capital of about Ten Thousand dollars be allowed to the Mint so as to anticipate the payments to depositors

without being obliged to an immediate coinage on every occasion a very great public saving would take place, not only as to the wastage but in the expenditure of the materials and labor used in the process and no injury done to the United States but in the loan of the money for a short time. — In a word the difference would be much the same as between the wholesale Merchant and the Huckster.

This measure would also have a tendency to fix the price of bullion and indemnify the public for some part of the expense of coinage. The only question that would arise is whether on the principles of political economy; it would be a prudent measure on the part of the Government. Suppose the expenses of coinage including wastage to be fixed at 3 per centum to the depositor while in foreign countries it costs nothing. The consequence would be that bullion in America might vary its price 3 per centum according to the balance of trade, while bullion in those countries must be supposed invariable in its price let the balance of trade stand as it will. Bullion then in those Countries will always be at the highest price it ever can be at in America since it is the price of coin but in America it may be three (3) per centum lower; If therefore the United States by coining free of all expense, contribute to keep the price of bullion higher than it is in countries where the coinage is paid for a voluntary expense is incurred of which there can be no just reason to complain.

A representation of some of these difficulties with the dangerous situation of the Mint for want of protecting laws to secure the instruments of coinage the metals and the coin as also to prevent counterfeits has been heretofore made by the officers of the Mint with but little other success than a resolution of Congress enabling the Director to retain the expense of refining the precious metals under standard but the wastage, alloy and coinage are still dead charges on the public Treasury.

While therefore the policy of which is considered beneficial to the United States the complaints against the Mint for its heavy expenses to the public are without solid foundation as it is impossible to carry on an institution of this nature under these circumstances and which requires from fifteen to twenty workmen and labourers to attend it without great expenses. Add to this that the alloy of Silver and Copper with the loss by necessary wastage must inevitably rise to a considerable annual amount.

But notwithstanding these and other difficulties attending an infant institution especially the late great advance in materials and labor, the aggregate expences of the Mint are greatly reduced either from the superior knowledge of the persons employed gained by experience, or from new arrangements found to be more advantageous than those made on the spur of the occasion; this will appear more evident by a view of the progressive reduction of the contingent expences in the quarterly accounts rendered into the Treasury Department and it is hoped that these will be a further progress in this desirable economy

When the present Director entered upon the administration of the Mint there was no appropriation of money for the purchase of copper, for the coinage of cents. This he clearly foresaw would prove a source of further expence by often leaving the workmen without employ. He made application to Congress by their committee on this subject but all that was obtained was 13000 dollars which was coined into cents and returned into the public Treasury or remitted for the purchase of Copper before the rising of Congress the last Spring. No further appropriation was made till it was too late to procure the necessary importation of Copper for the summers coinage whereby much time has been lost and some considerable expense of workmen has been added to the summers account.

It is now hoped from the present arrangement no such inconvenience will arise hereafter, but a continual and ample supply of Copper coinage be produced adequate to the public wants.

As the laws relative to the Mint now stand the officers are obliged to pay to each depositor the coin arising from his deposit in strict order and to reserve three pieces of coin from each mass, yet no appropriation has been made to replace the reserve or to make good the wastage. It is therefore impossible for the officers of Mint to comply with the Law and the depositors complain of being kept out of their property till provision is made by Congress for their relief

By a number of new half Johannes brought to the Mint for assaying said to be coined in the United States, it appears that a coinage for that purpose is carried on in some State in the Union. Some of these are found to be under standard in their quality and between two and three pennyweights less than true weight. These are facts which the Director thinks it his duty to communicate to the President

From the various experiments

made since the establishment of the Mint it is found unnecessary to make use of Silver in alloying of Gold unless it is for the purpose of beautifying the Coin, in which case it should be composed at the proportion of one third Silver to two thirds Copper

By the following abstracts of the accounts of the bullion and coin received and issued from the Mint since its first establishment may be seen as well the nature of the Deposits made, as the coins returned to the Treasurer and the dates of the receipts and issues to this day, with the amount of the Copper coinage. From this it appears that there is due for wastage during that period the quantity of 1599^{oz}. 15^{dw}. 16 of Silver equal to 1845 Dollars 95^{cts}. 3^{m}. besides a deficit of 844^{oz}. 17^{dw}. 5^{gr} of Silver equal to $974. 75^{ct}. 5^{m}. making in the whole $2820.71^{ct}. for which an appropriation ought to be made by law to satisfy deficient deposit

The Director thinks is necessary to mention in exculpation of the former officers of the Mint that by a report made on this subject it appears that there is yet a considerable quantity of old Pots and Test bottoms from which it is expected that nearly the amount of the deficient Silver as stated above will be extracted

Mint of the United States
Nov 29th 1796

Abstract A

A statement of the denominations and value of Gold Coins issued from the Mint of the United States from the commencement of the Establishment to the date thereof

Period when coined and issued	Denomination			Value in	
	Eagles	½ Eagles	¼ Eag	Dolls	cts
From July 31st to Sept 30th 1795 inclusive	1.297	8.707	—	56.505	—
" Oct 1st to Dec 31st " "	1.498	—	—	14.980	—
" Jan 1st to March 31st 1796 "	2.788	—	—	27.880	—
" Apr 1st to June 30th " "	3.292	780	—	36.822	—
" July 1st to Sept 30th " "	—	2.619	66	13.260	—
	8.875	12.106	66	149.445	—

Abstract B.

A statement of the denomination and value of Silver coins issued from the Mint of the United States from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof

Period when issued	Denomination					Value in	
	Dollars	½ Dolls	¼ Dolls	Dimes	½ Dimes	Dolls	Cts
From Oct 15th 1794 to Sept 30th 1795	126.553	323.144	—	—	25.856	289.417	80
" Oct 1st 1795 to Dec 31st "	78.238	" "	" "	" "	60.565	81.266	—
" Jan 1st 1796 to Mar 31st 1796	7.717	" "	" "	17.950	6.840	9.854	—
" April 1st " to June 30th "	22.414	" "	5.894	4.155	3.390	22.465	50
" July 1st " to Sept 30th "	31.926	" "	" "	" "	" "	31.926	—
" Oct 1st " " this day	8.103	" "	" "	" "	" "	8.103	—
	272.941	323.144	5.894	22.135	96.646	443.032	30

Abstract C.

A statement of the denomination and value of Copper Coins issued from the Mint of the United States from the commencement of the establishment to the date hereof ~

Period when issued	Denomination		Value	in
	Cents	½ Cents	Ds.	Cts
From Mar 1st 1793 to Dec 31st 1795	1.066.033	142.534	11.373	—
" Jan 1st 1796 to Mar 31st 1796	501.500	109.000	5.560	—
" April 1st " to June 30th "	109.825	5.090	1.123	70
" Oct 1st " to this day	363.375	1.390	3.640	70
	2.040.733	258.014	21.697	40

Director Report to President

To the President of the United States

The Director of the Mint begs leave for the information of Government respectfully to report

That during the past year there has been issued from the Mint the several species of Coin particularly mentioned in the enclosed returns amounting in value to 194.605 Dollars in Gold Coins 63.156 45/100 Dollars in Silver Coins and 9.990 41/100 Dollars in Copper coins making up the whole quantity of Coin heretofore issued from the Mint to 364.050 Dollars in Gold 506.188 68/100 in Silver and 31.687 40/100 Dolls in Cents and half cents

The Director would observe that having

had no prospect of large deposits of the precious Metals during the past year, he had reduced the number of workmen to bear some due proportion to the business doing at the Mint; but that the prospect of a pretty full supply of Silver during the current year since the return of the estimate to the Treasury has justified the Director in increasing the force of the Mint, so as to answer the demand expected to be made from the increased amount of deposits of Silver Bullion the additional expenses whereof may be fully paid out of arrears of former appropriations

Some doubts have arisen as to the ability of the Mint to supply the necessities of the Union with respect to a circulating medium in our own Coins. This will depend entirely on the Legislature, If the Director is allowed a sufficient force and the Mint can be furnished with Bullion it will be in his power to produce one Million or two Millions of Dollars in Coins per annum in proportion to the aids he shall receive for the purpose

It is with pleasure that he can assure the President, and it will be easy to demonstrate the fact that the greater the force used, and the quantity coined the proportionate expense to the amount of Coin will be lessened. The force hitherto made use of has been from four to five horses and on an average fourteen workmen. It is now raised to twenty workmen, and six horses are intended. This last though an expensive measure, is by no means adequate to our wants. They cannot perform the necessary service longer than two hours at a time and the business is often impeded by them, whereas would it be permitted to erect a Steam engine the use of horses would be superceded and a force equal to double the quantity of work would be obtained and several of the other machines now worked by manuel labour, might be carried on by the same operation

From an estimate of the expense of such an engine laid before the Director and annexed herewith an estimate of the work which might be performed by means of it he is of opinion that the one of the engine would be saved in two or three years

Heretofore it would have been a great want of economy to have increased the force of hands and horses in the Mint and of consequence the public expenses beyond what was necessary for the coinage of the deposited Bullion merely on account of showing a great expedition in coining small deposits. Whatever has been brought to the Mint has been as completely executed as was compatible with that economy; but whenever the Government or citizens shall produce a sufficient supply of the precious metal or will then be justifiable to increase the expenses of the Constitution

The Director is pleased to find that from the experience he has had of the new arrangement with respect to the coinage of copper and quantity may now be made that can be disposed of attended with a considerable advantage to the public

He begs leave to refer the President to his former reports with regard to the unprotected state of the Mint as far as relates to the punishment of offenders who may be guilty of the several offences mentioned therein which yet remain unprovided for

All which is respectfully submitted:

(Signed) Elias Boudinot D.M.

Abstract A

A statement of the Denomination and Value of Gold Coins issued from the Mint of the U.S. from the 29th Nov. 1794 the date of the Directors last Report) to the date hereof —

15.409 Eagles	= =	$154.090 —	
7.097 half "	= =	35.485 —	
3.012 Qr "	= =	5.030 —	$194.605 —

Mint of the United States
Treasy Office Feby 5th 1798

Abstract B

A statement of the Denomination and Value of Silver Coins issued from same date

56.382. Dollars	=	$56.382 —	
3.918. half do	=	1.959 "	
252. Qr "	=	63 "	
25.261. Dismes	=	2.526.10	
44.527. half "	=	2.226.35	$63.156.45

5th February 1798

Abstract C

A statement of Copper — same date &c

945.510 Cents	=	$9.455.10	
107.048 half do	=	535.24	$9.990.34

5th February 1798

New York October 11th 1798

Comptroller
of the
Treasury

Sir:

Last night on my return from Long Island I was honored by your letter of the 27th ultimo - In answer to which it is only necessary to inform you that the allowance for wastage was made the duty of the Director of the Mint - When the administration of the Mint was committed to my care - I found that the account of Bullion had never been settled and of course no establishment of any precedent for the allowance of wastage. it therefore fell upon me to form some established rule. I made every inquiry in my power of the Silversmiths in the city. and then made actual experiments without letting the workmen know my design - On the whole I found one grain in an ounce to each officer (the Melter and Coiner) was the best rule to do justice to both parties. although the officers grumbled at the small allowance. but I found with proper care they would be indemnified - This allowance is now made on every ounce of standard silver, coined by them and as every piece passes through upwards of — Hands before it is finished it requires very great circumspection to keep within the allowance

As to the Act of 27th May 1796. It is the practice under that act to charge the whole expense of melting and refining all Bullion under standard to the Depositor. because the officers should receive all Bullion of the proper standard, which is practised in all the Mints of Europe. it being a distinct profession to refine and separate metals. not generally performed in the Mints. have credit for either or

Of course the public 12½ % for all Bullion refined in the Mint according to the business which is paid by the Depositor

On my way home I mean to call on you and give any further information in my power

Yours &c
(Signed) Elias Boudinot

To
Jon. Steele Esqr

To the President of the United States of America

The Director of the Mint thinks it his duty to render his annual report on the business committed to his superintendance for the information of Government.

See page 11

With pleasure he refers the President to the enclosed returns of issues of the several species of Coins from the Mint since the 1st of Jany 1798 during which time the coinage has been stopped near three months occasioned by the late calamitous fever and the decay of some of the Machinery. Yet by these returns it will appear that the coinage of Gold amounts in Value to $205.610 Dollars - that of Silver to 330.291 Dollars and that of Copper to 9.797 Dollars. exceeding in value nearly double what has ever been coined at the Mint in any one preceding year and increases the whole amount of the coinage since the commencement of the business in Octr 1794 to 483.245 Dollars in Gold - 792.643 75/100 Dollars in Silver and 41.004 74/100 Dollars in Copper amounting in the whole to 1.316.893 49/100 Dollars

From information the Director has received he has no doubt but there will be a supply of Silver Bullion for the ensuing year at the present establishment of the Mint and the frequent Deposits of Gold gives him encouragement to suppose a proportionate supply of that precious metal will be kept up. The present arrangement with regard to Copper coin will enable the Director during the course of next summer to supply that is likely to be made for cents and at present there is a considerable number on hand. The Director cannot with propriety close this report without mentioning that during the last summer a scheme was discovered for robbing the Mint by persons out of it in concert with one person employed in the Mint. And although the offenders have been detected, prosecuted and punished, yet it fully justifies the observations heretofore offered to the President on the unprotected state of the Mint to which the Director begs leave to refer

All of which is respectfully submitted to the President

(Signed) Elias Boudinot D.M.

Mint of the U.States.
Jany 3d 1799

A statement of the denomination and value of Gold coins issued from the Mint of the United States from the 1st of Jany to the 31st of December 1798 inclusive: viz

7.974	Eagles	= $ 79.740 —	
24.867	half Do	= $124.335 —	
614.	Qr "	= $ 1.535	= $ 205.610 —

A Statement of the denomination and value of Silver coins issued from the Mint of the United States from 1st Jan to 31st Dec 1798 inclusive: viz

327.536	Dollars	= $ 327.536 —	
27.550	Dismes	2.755	= $ 330.291 —

Copper coined at the Mint of the United States from the 1st Jany to the 31st Dec 1798 inclusive; viz

979.700	cents	= $ 9.797 —

Mint of the U States Jany 3d 1800

Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor of enclosing for the President my annual Report on the State of the Mint with the Statements therein referred to

I am &c

(Signed) Elias Boudinot

To the President of the United States

President of U. States.

The Director of the Mint respectfully reports, that there has been coined and issued from the Mint from the 1st day of Jany to the 31st day of December 1799 inclusive the quantity of 213.285 Dollars in Gold coins 423.515 Dollars in Silver coins and 9.106 68/100 in copper cents amounting to 645.906 68/100 Dollars or 1.365.681 pieces of Coin which added to the former returns makes the whole of the coinage since the establishment of the Mint 696.530 Dolls in Gold Coins 1216.158 75/100 Dolls in Silver and 50.111 42/100 Dollars in Copper cents making the amount of the whole coinage of the Mint 1.962.800 17/100 all which will more fully appear by the enclosed returns from the Treasurer of the Mint. as also that the coinage of the last year has exceeded that of any former year by 100.208 68/100 Dollars.

It is almost needless to observe that the 50.000 dollars in copper coin required by the 2nd sect of the act of Congress passed on the 8th of May 1792 being now completed it becomes necessary for the Treasurer of the United States to comply with provision of the said section by giving the public notice therein mentioned

The Mint has been regularly supplied with Bullion both Gold and Silver so as to keep it in constant operation on the present establishment during the year past excepting two months in which the works were totally stopped on account of the then prevailing fever and there is a rational prospect that the supply will be continued for the present year

From the late arrangements with regard to supplies of copper planchets for the coinage of cents there is no doubt but that one press equal to the coining of 14000 per Day may be kept in continual operation

It becomes necessary for the Director to draw the attention of the President to the act of Congress for establishing of the temporary and permanent Seat of the Government of the U.S. By the original institution of the Mint it was established at the seat of Government. By the 6th section of the act of Congress above referred to it is enacted that all officers attached to the Seat of Government shall be removed to the permanent Seat of Government of the U.S on the 1st day of December next by their respective holders. A question has arisen under this act whether the Department of the Mint is included therein or not if it is without other provision by Law. the Mint must be removed with the other Departments agreeably to the Directions of that Act ~ and if it is not many necessary provisions must be made by Law applicable to the Mint being carried on at a distance from the seat of Government The doubtful consequences of a removal must strike every person acquainted with the business of the Mint as it is in a great measure supported by the Bullion passing through the different banks of this city and for want of which it would frequently be without the means of coinage. While the expense would be nearly the same to the Government. The Director therefore thinks it his duty respectfully to submit to the President the propriety of bringing the subject before Congress in the early part of this Session ~ This step is rendered more obviously necessary from the present state of the machinery of the Mint The works ought to be kept in perfect repair unless they are so soon to be removed in which case some parts are not worth the transportation to so great a distance might be suffered to remain as they are or barely kept in such repair as to answer for immediate use. The Director is sorry to observe that that the practice of melting down the coin of the U.S. by workmen in Gold and Silver is perhaps becoming too common to the manifest loss of the U. States. as there are not any laws prohibiting it every one is left to his own discretion which from the certainty of the standard

becomes so great a convenience if not a pecuniary advantage as to render the prevalence of the practice almost beyond a doubt, if not prohibited by Law

All of which is respectfully submitted to the President

To
President of the U. States (signed) Elias Boudinot

No 1

A Statement of the Denomination and Value of Gold Coin issued from the Mint of the United States from the 1st of Jan to the 31st Dec 1799 inclusive; viz

17.483.	Eagles	= $174.830 ~	
7.451 half	Do	= $ 37.255 ~	
.480 Qr	Do	= 1.200	$213.285

No 2

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Jan 1st 1800
(signed) Benj. Rush

No 2.

A Statement of the Denomination and Value of silver coins issued from the Mint of U.S. from Jan 1st to 31st December 1799 inclusive viz

423.515 Dollars = $ 423.515 ~

No 3

A statement of the Denomination and Value of copper coined at the Mint from the 1st of Jan to 31st December 1799 inclusive

904.585 cents
12.167½ half cents ○ $9.106 68½

No 4

I certify that there has been coined at the Mint from the commencement of the establishment to this day as follows,

Gold	696.530
Silver	1.216.155.75
Copper	50.114.42 = $1.962.800 17

○ Two Thousand and seventy Dollars of the above remain on hand at the Treasurer of the Mint
Jany 7th 1800

Mint of the U. S. Jany 15th 1800

Honorable Saml Livermore

Sir

I have the honor of inclosing the statement requested by your letter of yesterday

And am very respectfully
Sir Yours &c
(signed) Elias Boudinot

Chairman of Committee

The Director of the Mint in compliance with the wishes of the Committee to whom was referred the Message of the President relative to the Mint of the United States signified by their Chairman respectfully answers to

Question 1st What provision will be requisite to be made by Law in case of the Mint being removed to the City of Washington

That in his opinion, as the law now stands the Mint must be removed on the first Monday in December next to the sd City in which case an appropriation of Money to defray the necessary expenses ought to be made.

The President must be authorized to fix upon a proper site for building the Mint and to cause the works to be erected thereon for which an appropriation of at least 25000 Dollars ought to be made. In which is included the expence of a Steam engine to move the machinery instead of Horses. It will be obvious at the first blush that there will be a propriety in beginning these works as soon as possible that no time may be lost after the Mint is removed. In this case there will be no necessity for any alteration in the present laws relating to the Mint further than there will be if the Seat of Government continued in Philadelphia, but provision should be made by law for disposing of the present Site and Buildings of the Mint when the works are removed

Question 2d What sums will be necessary to make the repairs alluded to in the Report in case the Mint is not removed;

The estimate of the expenses of the year reported to the Treasury and by the Secretary to Congress contains this expense and amounts to about 15,000 Dollars

Question 3d What further arrangement will be requisite to be made law for the prosecution of the business of Coinage at Philada;

In case the Mint is continued in this city and the seat of Government is removed it will be necessary

1st To repeal so much of the law July 16th 1790 for the removal of the Seat of Government as includes the Mint and directing the same to be continued in the City of Philadelphia

2d To change the Commissioners for the annual inspection and assay of the reserved pieces of Coins

3d To vest the appointment of the Clerks and other inferior officers absolutely to the Director

4th To vest the temporary appointment of the officers of the different Departments of the Mint in case of Death, Resignation or other disability in the Director till an appointment takes place by the President in the usual manner appointed by law

5th An alteration in the payment of the Cents and half Cents when coined to the Treasurer of the U. S. which might be to the Bank of the U. S. to be carried to the Treasurer's credit

Question 4th What quantity of Cents and half cents were coined at the Mint previous to the time when the standard Wt was reduced pursuant to the Act of March. 1795;

The approbation of the President to reducing cents to 7 dwts was on the 27th of Dec 1795 previous to which there were coined at the Mint 1.066.033 Cents and 142.534 half Cents making 11.373. Dollars

Question 5th What measures have been taken relative to the distribution of the copper coin into different parts of the U. S.

This being a duty assigned by Law to the Treasurer of U. S. the Director cannot answer it.

February 1800

To the President of the United States

The Director of the Mint respectfully informs the President that the enclosed abstract of the coin issued from the Mint of the U. States and struck since the 31st of December last shows the amount to be 317,760 Dolls in Gold coins 224,296 Dollars in Silver Coins and 29.279 [illegible] Dolls in Copper cents and half cents

For the information of Government thinks it expedient to enclose a Statement of the expenses and profits of the Mint for the year past which from a number of concurring circumstances has been full as expensive as may hereafter be expected, extraordinary supplies or repairs excepted

The Director has a peculiar satisfaction in informing
the President that there has been reca from the ash
Bottoms and ashes accumulated before his administra-
-tion of the Mint 428 [illegible] Dollars which repays so much of
the 974 Dolls heretofore allowed by Congress as a deficien-
-cy in the former accts of Bullion and there is still a
quantity of Ashes remaining to be cleansed and refin-
-ed
The cents from the Mint amounting now to the sum of
79.390 [illegible] Dolls the proclamation required by Law ought
to be issued by which all other copper coin will be put
out of circulation

The late Act of Congress directing the mint to remain at the City of Philadelphia will expire in March next some further legal provision will be necessary for its continuance here, or removal to the Seat of Government at all events it will be necessary to provide some other mode of Assaying the reserved pieces set apart by direction of the Act of Congress of the second of April 1792. and required by that Act to be done once in every year. under the inspection of the Chief Justice the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury the Secretary of the Department of State and the Attorney General who are required to attend at the Mint for that purpose. As it will be impracticable for these officers to leave the Seat of Government to comply with this part of the Law and the year will expire on the second Monday in February next the Director respectfully submits to the President the propriety of recommending to Congress the necessity of a previous provision by law to prevent a Non Compliance with a positive injunction of an Act of Congress. The great rise in the price of Copper in Great Britain has prevented so large an importation and of course so large an issue of cents from the Mint as would otherwise have been done. The public being now tolerably well supplied with that species of small change

The Director thinks it his duty to inform the President that having had occasion during the last year to have accurate assays made of Spanish milled Doubloons it was found that their real value compared with the standard of the U.S. was rather less than 85 cts to the Dol. whereas by the Act of Congress of the 9th Feb 1793. they are made a legal tender at about 87 cts the Dol. Or in the language of the Act at the rate of 100 cts for every 27 grs and 5/8 of a gr of the actual wt thereof which creates a loss on the part of the citizens of the U.S. of 27 8/10 Dolls on 1000 Dols The official certificate of the assayer is enclosed with the Report

All which is respectfully submitted to the President
(signed) Elias Boudinot D.M.
Jany 2d 1801

An Abstract of the coins struck at the Mint of the U. S from the 1st Jany to the 31st Dec 1800

		Eagles	Half Eag	Dollars	cts	Total	
Gold	Quarter ending March	"	430	2150	—		
	" " June	8537	"	85.370	—		
	" " Sept	11.429	8955	159.065	—		
	" " Dec	5.999	2237	71.175	—		
		25.965	11.622				
	Total amount of Gold Coins					317.760	—

		Dollars	Dismes	half Dismes	Dollars	cts	Total	
Silver	March	90.700	21.760	24.000	94.076	—		
	June	32.570	" "	" "	32.570	—		
	Sept	57.000	" "	" "	57.000	—		
	Dec	40.650	" "	" "	40.650	—		
		220.920	21.760	24.000				
	Total amount of Silver Coin						224.296	—

		Cents	half Cents	Dolls	cts	Total	
Copper	March	1566.000		15.660	—		
	June	307.742	20.978	3.182	31		
	Sept	948.433	24.000	9.604	33		
	Dec	" "	166.552	832	76		
		2.822.175	211.530				
	Total amount of Copper Coins					29.279	40

Total amount of Coins issued by the Mint from the 1st Jany to 31st Dec inclusive 571.355 40

The Directors Report of 3d Jany 1800 certifies the amount of Copper coins issued from the Mint from the Establishment of said Institution to said time 50.111.42
Add Copper coined in 1800 29.279.40
Total of Copper coined at the Mint from the Establishment of same to December 1800 $79.390.82

Mint of the U. States Treasy Office 31 Decr 1800
for Benjn Rush. Geo. Ehrenzeller

An Abstract of the Expenditure of the Mint of the U. States from 1st Jany to 31st Dec 1800 inclusive

	Salaries of Officers &c	Wages of Labourers	Incidental Expences	Total	
Qr ending March 1800	2.650	2103.37	456.26	5209	63
" " June "	2.650	1884.64	446.13	4980	77
" " Sept	2.650	1926.14	378.15	4954	29
" " Dec	2.650	1786.30	1265.26	5701	60
	10.600	7700.45	2545.80		
Total amount of Expenditures of the Mint for the year 1800 Drs				20.846	25

Mint of the U. States Treasury Office 31st Dec 1800
for Benjn Rush. Geo. Ehrenzeller

A Statement of the gain on Copper coined at the Mint of United States from the first of Jany to 31st Dec 1800 inclusive

2.922	41	Ballance remaining uncoined on the 31st Dec 1799 being part of the Invoice entered 18th July 1799 amounting to Drs 9.318.21 on which there was a profit of Drs 2.213.42. This sum will bear a proportion of sd profit amounting to	694	21	–
15.946	66	Amount of Invoice entered 31st Dec 1799 on which there was a profit as stated in the accounts of the Mint	3139	11	–
125	–	Amount purchased of Jacob Eckfeldt as entered 6th June 1800 on which was a profit as appears by the acct of the Mint	41	67	–
10.285	33	Amount of Invoice entered 8th July 1800 on which there was a profit as by the Treasurer's Accts	1057	29	–
		Amount gained in wt of last Invoice as entered 16 Dec 1800 – 173.42.5 Deduct allowance made the C Coiner for Wastage on Copper as entered 19th June 1800 – 85.2.–	88	40	5
29.279	40	Amount of Copper coined in the year 1800			
		Amount of Profit on coining the above quantity – – Drs	5.050	64	5
		Retained on Deposits below Stand. for refining for the year 1800	311	57	–

Mint of the U.States 31st Decr 1800
for Benj. Rush Geo. Ehrenzeller

At the request of the Director of the Mint I do hereby certify that on carefully assaying a Number of Spanish milled Doubloons of different dates and complextions. I found their degree of fineness correspond with each other to great exactness but that their real value in proportion to Gold Coins of the U.States was no more than 85 cts 9 $\frac{15}{100}$ parts of a Cent for one Dwt or 28 grs and $\frac{[illegible]}{[illegible]}$ parts of a gr to one Dollar

(Signed) Joseph Richardson Assayer
of the Mint of the United States

To the President of the United States

The Director of the Mint respectfully reports to the President the amount of the Coin issued from the Mint of the United States from the 31st day of December 1801 inclusive as particularized in the following abstract;

		Eagles	half Eagles	Dolls	Cts	Totals
Gold Coins	Quarter ending 31st March 1801	3.578	7.522	78.190	–	
	" do 30th June "	2.931	10.725	82.935	–	
	" do 30th Sept "	11.110	. .	111.100	–	
	" do 31st Dec "	11.655	6.757	150.345	–	
		29.254	26.006			422 570

		Dollars	half Dolls	Dimes	half Dimes	Dolls	Cts	Totals
Silver Coins	Quarter ending 31st March 1801	34.406	– –	9.260	16.100	36.137	–	
	" " 30th June "	8.500	– –	– –	– –	8.500	–	
	" " 30th September "	10.786	8160	8.120	3.960	15.876	–	
	" " 31st December "	7.66	12.129	17.280	13.850	14.245	–	
		54.454	30.289	34.640	33.910			74758 –

		Cents	Dolls	Cts	Totals
Copper Coins	Quarter ending 30th September 1801	505.000	5050	–	
	ditto 31st December	857.837	8578	37	
					13628 37

Total amount of Coins issued by the Mint from 1st January to the 31st December 1801 } Dollars 510.956 37

The Director esteems it his duty to mention that the greater part of the Gold Bullion was recieved in Ingots and Lumps imported from foreign ports which had it not been for the Mint would have been exported as remittances to Europe but has now become an addition to the current Coin of the United States – It becomes necessary for the Director again to mention that the amount of Cents issued from the Mint have long since exceeded the sum of 50.000 amounting now in the whole to 93.109 $\frac{[illegible]}{100}$ Dollars. The law requires that after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the Treasury by the Director in Cents and half Cents a sum not less than 50.000 Dollars which time shall forthwith be announced by the Treasurer of the United States in at least two News Papers published at the Seat of Government no Copper coin whatever except the said Cents and half Cents shall pass current in the United States

If this has been heretofore done it has not come to the Directors knowledge

All which is respectfully submitted to the President
by his very obedt and humble Servant
(Signed) Elias Boudinot. D.M.

To the President of the United States

The Director of the Mint of the United States begs leave respectfully to make his annual report on the issues and state of the Mint.

He is happy to inform the President that the Bullion deposited in the Mint during the past year has far exceeded what was expected at the beginning of it, notwithstanding the considerable cheque given to deposits for some time by frequent reports from the Seat of Government during the last session of Congress that the Mint would be abolished

Since the first day of January 1802 there has been issued from the Mint a sum amounting in the whole to Five Hundred and Sixteen thousand one hundred and fifteen Dollars 83 cents as will appear in detail by the Schedule No 1 hereunto annexed which have been added to the current Coin of the Union. Of this sum one hundred and twenty nine thousand seven hundred and thirty Dollars in value in Gold have been coined from Bullion and Gold dust imported into the United States and collected to the Mint, as a center from the different parts of the Union. The balance of the Gold Coinage has been coined from clipped, plugged and otherwise spoiled foreign coins, which have been sent to the Mint as bullion. Had not this whole sum been coined in the United States it must have been remitted to the European Market in which case the Freight Insurance and commission with the profits on the Cents would have amounted to a sum nearly equal to the current expenditures of the Mint

All these Deposits were private property, the certificates for which were sold generally as soon as given to the banks in this city. at a fourth and a half per ct. Discount for the delay of Coinage. The banks are fond of keeping the coin in their vaults. as part of their capitals on account of the ease with which they are counted without the trouble of weighing. The Bank of the United States indeed, having considerable part of their specie in this coin, have been enabled for some time past to cancel their five Dollar notes and to substitute the payment of half Eagles by which our coin begin to be more generally dispersed among the people

There have never been any of the precious Metals coined on account of the Government of the United States

Comparative issues from the Mint for several years past will appear by Schedule No 2 also hereunto annexed the current expenses of the Mint for the year past have amounted to seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty two and [illegible]/100 Dollars as will appear by Schedule No 3 from which the profits on the Copper Coinage amounting to about 5.644 [illegible]/100 Dollars should be deducted

Besides the Cents on hand we have near 24 tons of Copper Planchets ready for striking, the coinage of which are in daily operation at the rate of Fifteen Thousand cents per day

It is a duty incumbent on the Director of the Mint respectfully to call the President's attention to the expiration of the Laws of the United States for continuing the Mint at Philadelphia, on the 4th of March next by its own limitation It therefore becomes absolutely necessary that the subject should be brought before Congress so early that provision may be made for the contingency. If Congress should rise without doing anything therein the Mint could not be continued in Philadelphia with propriety. neither could it be removed to the Seat of Government for want of a Law to authorize it ~

It is but doing justice to merit to say that the Officers of the Mint, concerned in the coinage and the workmen, have greatly increased in their professional knowledge and have acquitted themselves with strict integrity and particular attention to their several departments for many years past. so that not a dollar has been lost except in one solitary instance when the culprit was detected by their assiduity and care prosecuted and punished. and it was by their exertions that the Mint was kept open during the late distress of the city. by the fever of last summer.

If the Mint should remain in its present situation there would be a necessity of at least additional horses and some repairs to the machinery part of it having been repaired last year from necessity. At least Five Hundred Dollars will be necessary in that case to be added to the usual estimate to be appropriated for the purchase of Horses and further repairs to the present Machinery

All which is respectfully submitted to the President
by his very Obt and very humble Servant
(Signed) Elias Boudinot D.M.

Mint of the United States
1st January. 1803

An Abstract of Coins struck at the Mint of the U.S. from 1st Jany to 31 Dec 1802

		Eagles	half Eagles	Qr Eagles	Dolls	Cts	Totals	
Gold	Quarter ending March	4.416	10.076	—	94.540	—		
	" " June	—	42.748	—	213.740	—		
	" " September	6.789	.352	1.654	73.785	—		
	" " December	3.835	—	.958	41.285	—		
		15.090	53.176	2.612				
	Total Amount of Gold Coins						423.310	—

		Dollars	half Dolls	Dismes	half Dismes	Dolls	Cts	Totals	
Silver	" " March	9.841	7.910	—	2.550	13923	50		
	" " June	8.710	—	—	—	8710	—		
	" " September	957	—	10.975	10.460	2577	50		
	" " December	22.142	21.980	—	—	33.132	—		
		41.650	29.890	10.975	13.010				
	Total Amount of Silver Coins							58.343	—

		Cents	half Cents	Dolls	Cts	Totals	
Copper	" " March	976.600		9.766	—		
	" " June	1.004.000		10.040	—		
	" " September	861.500	8200	8651	—		
	" " December	593.500	6166	5965	83		
		3.435.100	14366				
	Total Amt. of Copper Coins					34.422	83
	Total amt of Coin issued by the Mint from 1st January to 31st December 1802 inclusive					$516.115	83

Error discovered viz:
3885 Eagles
958 Qr Eagles } 423.310
make in Dollars of course
the total amount of the annual
issues of the Mint must be $ 516.075.83

Mint of the United States Treasr Office
31st December 1802 for Benjn Rush
G. Ehrenzeller

An Abstract of the Expenditures of the Mint of the United States from 1st Jany to 31st December 1802 inclusive

	Salaries of Officers &c	Wages of Labourers	Incidental Contg. Exps	Total	
Quarter ending March	2650	1460.27	141.42	4251	69
" " June	2650	1434.23	192.41	4276	64
" " September	2650	1.508.28	225.97	4384	25
" " December	2650	1.436.67	463.40	4.550	07
	10.600	5.839.45	1023.20		
Total amount of Expenditures of the Mint during the year 1802			Dolls	17462	65

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1802
for Benjn Rush
Geo. Ehrenzeller

A Statement of the Gain on Copper coined at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January 1802 31st December inclusive

5.101	13		Ballance remaining in the Coiners hands uncoined on 31st December 1801 being part of the Invoice entered 18th September 1801 amounting to	18.741.17		
			on which there was a profit 1.918.38 this sum will bear the proportion of said profit of		522	16
		454.03	Gained in the weight of above Copper per Entry of 16th February 1802	454.03		
			Deduct for an error in Invoice as entered 18th September 1801 } 11.67			
		38.16	Ditto for returned by Chief Coiner in spoiled Planchets and Clippings which will be used for alloying			
415	87		per Entry 14 August 38.16	49.83	404	20
		22.350.41	Amount of Invoice entered 22d December 1801 and allowed to Chief Coiner on 20th February 1802 on which there was a profit	3.676.75		
			Deduct allowed 4 October 107.91.5 to Coiner for loss in weight			
			Ditto returned 17th Novmr 36.57 by ditto in Copper			
23.205	83	144.48.5	Clippings 144.48.5	144.48.5	3531	49
		10998.75	Amount of Invoice entered 18th October 1802 on which there was a profit }	2289.43		
		5.298.75	Deduct as much remaining yet in the hands of the Chief Coiner uncoined will take a proportion of the above profit			
5.700				1102.96		
					1186	47
34.422.83			Amount of Copper coined in the year 1802			
			Amount of profit in Coining the above quantity Dollars		$5644	32

Mint of United States
Treasurers Office Phila 31st December 1802
for Benjn Rush
Geo. Ehrenzeller

Comparative Statement of the Coins issued by the Mint of the United States from the years 1798 to 1802 inclusive viz.

			Gold	Silver	Copper	Totals
1798	7,994 Eagles	79,940				
	24,867 half Eagles	124,335				
	614 Qr Eagles	1,535	205,610			
	327,536 Dollars	327,536				
	27,550 Dimes	2,755		330,291		
	979,700 Cents				9797	545,698
1799	17,483 Eagles	174,830				
	7,451 half Eagles	37,255				
	480 Qr Eagles	1,200	213,285			
	423,515 Dollars			423,515		
	904,585 Cents &					
	12,167 Half Cents				9,106.68	645,906.68
1800	25,965 Eagles					
	11,622 half Eagles		317,760			
	220,920 Dollars					
	21,760 Dimes					
	24,000 Half Dimes			224,296		
	2,822,175 Cents					
	211,530 half Cents				29,279.40	571,335.40
1801	29,254 Eagles					
	26,006 half Eagles		422,570			
	54,454 Dollars					
	30,289 Half Dollars					
	34,640 Dismes					
	33,910 half Dismes			74,758		
	1,362,837 Cents				13,628.37	510,956.37
1802	15,090 Eagles					
	53,176 Half Eagles					
	3,035 Qr Eagles		423,350			
	41,650 Dollars					
	29,890 Half Dollars					
	10,975 Dismes					
	13,010 Half Dismes			58,343		
	3,435,100 Cents					
	14,366 half Cents				34,422.83	516,115.82
			1,582,575	1,111,203	96,338.33	
			Total Dollars			2,790,016.58

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Phila 31st Decemr 1802
for Benj. Rush
Geo. Ehrenzeller

Note— Copper Coins heretofore issued amount in the whole to $316,87.74 see page 85 likewise Gold and Silver Coins at the same page

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Mint of the United States
Phila 6th January 1804

Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor of enclosing my annual report of the issues of the Mint for the information of the President of the United States.

Sometime since I sent the examinations relative to the charges made by George Bruning against the chief Coiner of the Mint which I hope got safe to hand. Mr Voigt is in a disagreeable predicament while he remains in a state of uncertainty with regard to the sentiments of the President.

Indeed it would be advantageous to the discipline of the Mint to know the mind of the President on the subject particularly if he should be satisfied with the result of the inquiry. Bruning turns out a bad character and we have lately recovered a number of tools he had privately taken from the Mint.

I have the honor to be with great respect
Sir
Your very humble Servant
(Signed) Elias Boudinot D.M.

To the President of the United States

The Director of the Mint of the United States on the commencement of the New Year respectfully makes the following report of the issues of the Mint from the 1st January 1803 to 31st December of the same year.

Notwithstanding the ill prospect at the beginning of the year the coinage of every kind amounts on the whole to the Sum of Three hundred and Seventy Thousand Six hundred and ninety eight Dollars and Fifty three cents as will appear in detail by the Schedule No 1 herewith annexed.

The current expenses of the Mint have been reduced to the Sum of Seventeen Thousand seven hundred and Five dollars and ninety five cents as will appear from Schedule No 2 and the Profits on the Copper Coinage has amounted to Five Thousand and Ninety five Dollars and Forty eight cents as appears by Schedule No 3.

It appears to be the duty of the Director respectfully to remind the President that in case the Loan Office in this City should be abolished by Law provision must be made for a Commissioner to attend the Inspection and Assaying the reserved pieces during the past year on the second Monday in February next in the room of the Commissioners of Loans if he should be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted to the President by his very Obedient and very humt Servant
(Signed) Elias Boudinot
D.M.

An Abstract of Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to 31st December 1803.

	Eagles	Half Eagles	1/4 Eagles	Dollars Value	Totals
Quarter ending March			423	1.057.50	
" " June		20.091	—	100.455 —	
" " September	4.816	7.511	—	85.715 —	
" " December	4.163	5.904	—	71.150 —	
	8.979	33.506	423		
Total amount Gold Coins Dolls					$ 258.377 50

	Dollars	Half Dolls	Dismes	Half Dismes	Dollars Value	
Quarter ending in March	37.677	....	31.350	34.120	42.521 —	
" " " June	16.167	"	"	"	16.167 —	
" " " September	— —	31.715	1660	3.730	16.210 —	
" " " December	12.220	"	"	"	12.220 —	
	66.064	31.715	33.040	37.850		
Total amount of Silver Coins						$ 87.118 —

	Cents	Half Cents	
Quarter ending in March	882.200		
" " " June	1043.800		
" " " September	286.353	5.900	
" " " December	264.000	92.000	
	2476.353	97.900	
			25.253 03
Total amount of Coins struck at the Mint 1803 $			370.748 53

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1803

Statement of the Gain on Copper coined at the Mint of the United States from 1st January to 31st December 1803 —

1802 December 31st	....	..	5.298.75	Amount remaining in the hands of Chief Coiner as per Abstract rendered on which there was a profit	1102.96		
1803 February 22nd				Deduct returned by him in Spoiled Planchetts 27.70 }			
	5.162		136.75	allowed him for difference of Weight 109.05 on copper	136.75	966	21
" 23rd			17.132.50	Amount of Invoice of Copper Cent 31 Dec 1802 and delivered to Ch Coiner this day on which there was a profit of	3.746.34		
August 8th				Deduct returned by him in Spoiled Planchetts 34.66 }			
	16.911	53	220.97	allowed to him for difference of Wt 186.31 on copper	220.97	3525	37
	29	50		Half Cents received from the Ch Coiner made from the spoiled Planchetts		29	50
November 7th			14.057.83	Amount of Invoice of Copper delivered to Ch Coiner this day on which there was a profit of	2603.50		
December 31st			10.957.83	Deduct so much remaining in hands of the Ch Coiner uncoined which will take a proportion of above profit	2229.10	374	40
	31.00						
	25.203	03	Amount of Copper coined in 1803	Amount of profit in coining		$ 4.895	48

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1803

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An Abstract of the Expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to 31st December 1803 —

1803	Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
Quarter ending in March	2650	1424.97	380.77	4.455	74
" " " June	2650	1408.11	505.74	4.563	85
" " " September	2650	1327.84	422.40	4.400	24
" " " December	2650	1032.41	602.71	4.285	12
	10.600	5.193.33	1912.62		
Amount Dollars				17.705	95

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1803

James Madison
Secretary of State

Mint of the United States
Philada 15th January 1805

Dear Sir

I have the honor of enclosing my annual report as Director of the Mint for the information of the President of the United States.

I am very respectfully &c &c
(Signed) Elias Boudinot D. M.

To the President of the United States.

At the commencement of the year it is the duty of the Director of the Mint to communicate to Government the state of the Mint with its issues for the past year.

The issues of the Silver Coins notwithstanding the mercantile embarrassments attending the importation of Bullion have greatly exceeded that of the year 1803 and the advantage of a public Mint has sensibly experienced by the greater part of the deposits being issued in small Coins which has been found very beneficial to the citizens at large under the late scarcity of Spanish Dollars occasioned by the great exportation of them for mercantile purposes.

The quantity of Gold Bullion has been equal to that of the last report, so that in the past year the coinage of the precious metals has amounted to Three hundred Fifty Eight thousand Nine hundred and Eighty three Dollars. The particulars will appear by the Schedule No 1 herewith to which the Director begs leave to refer. It is worthy of the Presidents attention that about Eleven thousand Dollars of Gold Coin is the produce of Virgin Gold found in the County of Cabarrus in the State of North Carolina where it is said a considerable quantity has been found since the last report and will in all probability be forwarded to the Mint. It is to be regretted that this Gold is melted into small ingots before it is sent to the Mint for the convenience of carriage but by which there is reason to believe a considerable proportion of it is wasted. It is also said that the smallest particles are neglected and only the large grains sought after.

The increased price of Copper in Europe and the quantity on hand have been thought sufficient reasons to confine the Coinage of Cents to one Press and from the last accounts from Europe Copper is likely to be considerably increased in price which will render the Coinage of Cents less profitable. The past year there have been issued Seven Hundred Fifty six thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Eight Cents and One Million Fifty five thousand Three Hundred and twelve Half Cents equal to Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty four Dollars and Ninety four Cents as appears by the same Schedule No 1. The amount of the cost of Copper and Profit on the whole Coinage of Cents this year by Schedule No 2. The coinage of the year amounts in the whole to the sum of Three Hundred Seventy one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty seven Dollars and Ninety four Cents and the number of pieces to Two Million Forty six Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty nine.

The expenses of the Mint for the past year will appear by Schedule No 3 to be reduced to a trifle more than Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

The Director thinks it his duty to mention to the President that very considerable difficulty as well as danger may arise to the Public from the Officers and Workmen of the Mint being exposed to be called out to attend Militia meetings or on detachments. When large deposits of the precious Metals are passing through the Mint when in fusion it may be of the most dangerous consequences to have the Officers and Men called away or be liable to fines for nonattendance. It is so important a trust to be thus exposed. The President in his wisdom will provide against this evil

(Signed) Elias Boudinot

Mint of the United States
Philada 15th January 1805

An Abstract of the Expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to 31st December 1804

1804	Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
Quarter ending in March	2650	1102.25	185.36	3937	60
" " " June	2650	1074.31	242.04	3966	35
" " " September	2650	1128.17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " December	2650	1072.49	482.62	[illegible]	[illegible]
	10600	4377.23	1241.57		
	Amount			$16.224.80	

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st Decbr 1804.

An Abstract of the Coins Struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1804

	Dollars	Half Dols	Quarters	Dimes	Dolls. Cts	Totals	
Quarter ending in March	19.570	"	– –	–	19.570		
" " " June	" "	30619	6738	8265	17820.50		
" " " September	" "	103.100	– –	–	51550 –		
" " " December	" "	22800	– –	–	11400 –		
191.092 Pieces of Silver Coins	19570	156519	6738	8265			
	Total amount of Silver Coins					100.340	50

	Eagles	Half Eagles	Qr Eagles	Dollars	Totals	
Quarter ending in March	" "	22822	– –	114110		
" " " June	1401	" "	3327	22327.50		
" " " September	" "	5410	– –	27050		
" " " December	8394	2243	– –	95155		
43.597 Pieces Gold Coins	9795	30475	3327			
	Total Amount of Gold Coins				258.642	50

	Cents	Half Cents	Totals	
Quarter ending in March	166.000	379.000		
" " " June	302.525	267.000		
" " " September	1536	176.542		
" " " December	286.777	232.770		
1.812.150 Pieces of Copper Coins	756.838	1.055.312		
Total amount of Copper Coins			12.844	94
Amount of Coins struck at the Mint in 1804		Dollars	$371.827	94

Total Number 2.046.839 Pieces of Coins

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad 31st December 1804

Statement of the Gain on Copper coined at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1804

1803 December 31st	– –	—	16,958.93	Amount remaining in the hands of Chief Coiner as per abstract rendered on which there was a profit	2029.10		
1804 Novr 12th			225.87	Deduct returned by him 5192 in spoiled Planchets allowed him for deficit 12.97 in Copper delivered Novr 5th 1803	225.87	1803	21
	10724	94					
" 28th	– –		14,466.5	Amount of Cents of Copper entered 31st Dec 1803 and delivered the Chief Coiner this day on which there is a profit of	2016.61		
Decr 31st			14,941.5	Deduct so much yet remaining in hands of the Chief Coiner uncoined which will take a proportion of above profit of	2021.45	395	31
	2120	–					
				Amount of Profit in Coining during the year		$2198	52
Drs	12.844	94	Amount of Copper in 1804.				

An Abstract of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1805

	Hf Dolls	Qr Dolls	Dimes	Half Dimes	Value in Dolls	Totals	
Quarter ending in March	57.388	- - -	- - -	- - -	28.694		
32.666 June	24.460	65.726	- - -	- - -	[illegible] 28.661.50		
September	57.200	55.668	67.540	- -	49.271		
December	72.674	- - -	53.240	15.600	42.441		
	211.722	121.394	120.780	15.600		149.388	50
469.496 pieces of Silver [illegible] Coins		Total amount of Silver Coins				149.067	50

	Half Eagles	Qr Eagles		
Quarter ending in March	6.660	- -	33.300	
" " " June	1.423	- -	7.115	
" " " September	20.576	- -	102.880	
" " " December	4.524	1.781	27.072.50	
34.964 pieces of Gold Coins	33.183	1.781		
Total amount of Gold Coins				170.367.50

	Cents	Half Cents		
Quarter ending in March	108.000	439.000	3275 -	
" " " June	187.500	255.464	3152.32	
" " " September	301.000	- - -	3.010 -	
" " " December	344.616	120.000	4046.16	
1.755.580 Pieces of Copper Coins	941.116	814.464		
Total amount of Copper Coins				13.483.48

Total number 2260.040
of pieces of Coins 2260 361

Amount of all Coins Struck at the Mint 1805 $332.918.46

Dolls $333.239.48

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1805

An Abstract of the Expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1805

		Salaries	Wages	Incidental	Totals	
1805	Quarter ending in March	2650	1075.67	280.80	4006	47
	" " " June	2650	1140.57	503.24	4293	81
	" " " September	2650	1291.58	678.70	4620	28
	" " " December	2650	1236.84	680.40	4567	24
		10.600	4744.66	2.143.14		
			Amount Dollars		17.487	80

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1805

Statement of the Gain on Copper coined at the Mint of the United States from 1st January to 31st December 1805

1804 Decr 31st			11941.665	Amount remaining in the hands of the Ch Coiner after abstract rendered on which there was a profit of		2221.105		
1805 June 29th				Deduct returned by him in spoiled Half Cent Planchetts	28			
				Allowed him for difference in wt of the half cent Planchetts	84.26			
Nov 6th				being part of the invoice of Copper delivered him 28th November 1804	112.26			
				returned by Ch Coiner in spoiled Cent Planchetts	23.96			
				Allowed him for difference of wt on the Cent Planchetts	81.965			
			218.185	being part of the same Invoice	105.925	218.185		
	11723	48					2002	92
" 11th			18920.83	Amount of the Invoice of Copper entered 31st Decr 1804 and delivered to the Chief Coiner for coinage this day on which there was a profit of		2002.42		
June 19				Deduct so much short invoiced of the cost of said Invoice on 31st December 1804		16.21		
Dec 31st	- -	- -	17160.83	So much yet remaining in the hands of the Chief Coiner (uncoined)		1986.21		
				which will take a proportion of the above profit of		1801.45		
	1760	"					184	76
	13.483	48	Amount of Copper coined in 1805					
				Amount of profit gained in coinage in 1805		Dolls	2187	68

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1805

A Statement of the Gold Silver & Copper coins struck at the Mint of the U. States from the commencement of the institution to 31st December 1805

	Gold Coins					Silver Coins							Copper Coins				Totals	
	Eagles	Half Eagles	Qr Eagles	Amount in Dolls	Cts	Dollars	Half Dollars	Qr Dollars	Dimes	½ Dimes	Amount in Dolls	Cts	Cents	Half Cents	Amount in Dolls	Cts	Dolls	Cts
Copper coinage commenced 1st March 1793 Silver coinage " 15th October 1794 Gold coinage - 31st July 1795 to 31st Decr 1795	2795	8707	— —	71.485	—	204.791	323.144	— —	— —	86.416	370.683	80	1.066.033	142.534	11.373	—	453.541	80
from 31st Decr 1795 to 29th November 1796	6.080	3.399	— 66	77.960	—	68.150	— —	5894	22.135	10.230	72.348	50	974.700	115.480	10.324	40	160.632	90
" 29th Novr 1796 - Decemr 1797	9.177	6.406	1756	128.190	—	12.546	3.918	252	25.261	44.527	19.320	45	897.510	107.048	9.510	34	157.020	79
" 1st Jany 1797 - 31st Decr 1798	7.974	24.867	614	205.610	—	327.536	— —	— —	27.550	— —	330.291	—	979.700	— —	9.797	—	545.698	- -
" " ditto " " " 1799	17.483	7451	480	213.285	—	423.515	— —	— —	— —	— —	423.515	—	904.585	12.167	9.106	68½	645.906	68½
" " ditto " " " 1800	25.965	11.622	— —	317.760	—	220.920	— —	— —	21.760	24.000	224.296	—	2.822.175	211.520	29.279	40	571.335	40
" " ditto " " " 1801	29.254	26.006	— —	422.570	—	54.454	30.289	— —	34.640	33.910	74.758	—	1.362.837	— —	13.628	37	510.956	37
" " ditto " " " 1802	15.090	53.176	2612	423.310	—	41.650	29.890	— —	10.975	13.010	53.343	—	3.435.100	14.366	34.422	83	516.075	82
" " ditto " " " 1803	8.979	33.506	423	258.377	50	66.064	31.715	— —	33.040	37.850	87.118	—	2.471.352	97.900	25.203	03	370.698	53
" " ditto " " " 1804	9.795	30.475	3327	258.642	50	19.570	156.519	6738	8.265	— —	100.340	50	756.838	1.055.312	12.844	94	371.827	94
" " ditto " " " 1805	— —	33.183	1781	170.367	50	321	211.722	126.394	120.780	15.600	149.388	50	941.116	814.464	13.483	48	333.239	48
22 496 138 Pieces of Coins	132.592	238.798	11.059			1439517	787.197	134.258	304.406	265.543			16.611.947	2.570.801				
		Amount of Gold Coins		2.547.557	50			Amount of Silver Coins			1914402	75	Amt of Copper Coins		178903	47½		
										Total amount of all Coins							4636.933	22½

See page 52 for a continuation of this account to the year 1815

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office [illegible]

To the President of the United States

Agreeably to former practice I have the honor at the commencement of the present year to lay before you a statement of the Issues from the Mint of the United States and the expenses of the institution during the past year and conceiving that it might not prove unacceptable. The Treasurer has at my request drawn up and exhibited in one comprehensive view Schedule No 4. a Statement of all the Gold Silver and Copper Coins struck at the Mint from the commencement of its operation till the present time

From this statement it appears that of Gold Coins issued from the Mint the whole amount is 2.613.972½ dollars of Silver Coins 1.953.917¾ dollars and of Copper Coins 179.453 dollars 47½ cents making the whole amount 4.747.343 dollars 72½ cents and the total number of pieces 22.594.832.

During the past year as will appear in particular detail from Schedule No 1 there have been struck at the Mint of Gold Coins 34.964 pieces amounting in value to 170.367½ dollars of Silver Coins 469.469 pieces = 149.067½ dollars and of Copper Coins 1.755.580 pieces value 13.483 dollars 48 cents making the total number of pieces of the precious metals 504.460 and of Copper Coins 1.755.580 and the total value 332.918 dollars 48 cents. This amount is indeed somewhat less than that of the preceding year 371.827⅞ dolls) yet the number of pieces is much greater being all of the smaller coins and this latter circumstance will readily account for the small difference in value since the labour and time necessary to prepare and strike and equal number of large and small pieces of coin will be nearly equal

Of the precious metals the number of pieces coined in the last year far exceeds that in any former year since the establishment of the Mint indeed it is considerably more than double of what it has been in any one of the four last years.

The striking of small coins is a measure which has been adopted to accommodate the Banks and other Depositors and at their particular request both with a view of furnishing a supply of small change and to prevent the exportation of the Specie of the United States to foreign countries

I am authorized Sir: to assure you that the Banks of the United States (with perhaps the other Banks in this city) will furnish the Mint an ample supply of bullion during the current year and to avoid as far as practicable all the inconvenient delay in the issues of coins. I am with your approbation about to employ a few additional workmen. The utmost economy in the expenses of the institution will be carefully observed

The Schedule 3 exhibits an Abstract of the Expenditures of the Mint during the last year. From this it will appear that the contingent expenses in the last six months have been pretty considerable. This has arisen from sundry repairs particularly of the Stable Coal House a pair of Rollers and one of the coining presses which could no longer be dispensed with but which will not again occur in many years

Schedule No 2 exhibits a general statement of the Gain on the Copper Coinage for the last year amounting to 2187 Dolls 68 Cents exclusive of 51 Dolls 96 cents of Spoiled Planchetts used in the alloy of the precious metals. The gain would have been still greater had not the Planchetts proved to be somewhat over weight though the late Director had given the most particular charges and instruction on this head to the person of whom they were purchased

I have Sir the honor to be with the greatest esteem
Your most obedient Servant
Mint of the Un States (signed) Robert Patterson D.M.
Philada 3d January 1806.

A. Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1806 inclusive viz:

1806		Half Eagles	Qr Eagles	amount Dolls Cts	Totals
Gold Coins	Quarter ending in March	5.934	1616	32.690	
	" " " June	3.744	--	18.720	
	" " " September	36.757	--	183.785	
	" " " December	17.658	--	88.290	
		64.093	1616		
	65.709 Pieces of Gold Coins Total amount of Gold Coins				324.505 -
		Half Dolls	Qr Dolls		
Silver Coins	Quarter ending in March	138.290	--	69.195	
	" " " June	192.740	200.000	145.370	
	" " " September	236.230	6124	119.646	
	" " " December	274.216	—	137.108	
		839.576	206.124		
	1.045.700 Pieces of Silver Coins Total amount of Silver Coins				471.319 -
		Cents	half Cents		
Copper Coins	Quarter ending in March	341.000	--	3410 -	
	" " " June	7.000	--	70 -	
	" " " September	--	179.000	895 -	
	" " " December	--	177.000	885 -	
		348.000	356.000		
	704.000 Pieces of Copper Coins Total amount of Copper Coins				5260 -
	1.815.409 pieces of Coin Amount of all the Coins struck in 1806				801.084 -

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Philada 31st December 1806.

An Abstract of the Expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1806 Viz:

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
1806	Quarter ending in March	2650	1376.91	445.98	4472	89
	" " " June	2650	1568.05	823.37	5041	42
	" " " September	2650	1632.68	386.33	4669	01
	" " " December	2650	1772.11	1024.27	5446	38
		10,600	6349.75	2679.95		
		Amount	Dollars $		19,629	70

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Phila December 31st 1806

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint
to Thomas Jefferson President of the United States

Sir

At the commencement of the present year, I have the honor of laying before you a Report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the Treasurers annual statement it will appear that during this period there have been struck at the Mint Gold Coins to the amount of 324,505 Dollars and Silver Coins to the amount of 471,319 Dolls making the total amount 795,824 Dollars and the number of Pieces 1,111,419.

By comparing this years coinage of the precious Metals with that of the ten preceding years the time that the Mint had been in full operation it will appear that though the expence has been comparatively moderate, yet the amount struck is nearly double the average annual amount during that period, and the number of Pieces (the most accurate measure of the quantity of labor considerably more than quadruple.

The favourable circumstance may in a great measure be ascribed to the regular supply of Bullion furnished chiefly by the Bank of the U. States and the Bank of Pennsylvania: nor is there any doubt of a like supply during the current year.

It will be observed that but little has been done in the coinage of Copper during the last year. This is owing to the Cent press wanting a new screw, and other repairs which it was not easy to procure and besides it was seldom that a hand could be spared for this purpose from the more urgent business of the Mint.

Arrangements are however now made for carrying on this coinage during the present year which it is hoped will fully supply all current demands for this species of Coin.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the most perfect esteem.

Your obedient Servant
Robert Patterson

Mint of the U. States
1st January 1807

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1807 inclusive viz:

		Half Dolls	Qr Dolls	Dimes	Amount in Dolls Cts	Totals Dolls	Cts
Silver Coins	Quarter ending in March	106,040	216,823	80,000	115,225.75		
	" " " June	329,036	3,820	85,000	173,973 —		
	" " " September	325,000	— —	— —	162,500 —		
	" " " December	291,500	— —	— —	145,750 —		
	1,437,219 Pieces of Silver Coins	1051,576	220,643	165,000			
	Total amount of Silver Coins					597,448	75

		Half Eagles	Qr Eagles		Totals Dolls	Cts
Gold Coins	Quarter ending in March	15016	6,812	92110		
	" " " June	17472	— —	87360		
	" " " September	15967	— —	79835		
	" " " December	35,638	— —	178,190		
	90,905 Pieces of Gold Coins	84,093	6812			
	Total amt of Gold Coins				437,495	—

		Cents	Half Cents		Totals Dolls	Cts
Copper Coins	Quarter ending in March	264,000	96,000	2,985		
	" " " June	225,221	130,000	2,902.21		
	" " " September	— —	277,000	1385 —		
	" " " December	238,000	— —	2380 —		
	1,203,221 Pieces of Copper Coins	727,221	476,000			
	Total amount of Copper Coins				9,652	21
	2,731,345 Pieces of Coins					
	Amount of all the Coins struck in 1807				1044,595	96

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office. Phila 31st December 1807

An Abstract of the Ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1807 inclusive viz

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
1807	Quarter ending in March	2650	1766.81	444.08	4,860	89
	" " " June	2650	1969.17	1969.02	6,588	19
	" " " September	2650	1962.47	450.40	5,062	87
	" " " December	2650	1841.18	1014.19	5,505	37
		10,600	7539.63	3877.69		
		Amount	Dollars		$22,017	32

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Phila 31st December 1807

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint to Thomas Jefferson President of the U. States

Sir;

At the commencement of the present year I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the enclosed statement of the Treasurer it will appear that during that period there has been struck at the Mint, Gold coins to the amount of Four hundred and Thirty seven thousand, Four hundred and Ninety five Dollars; Silver Coins to the amount of Five hundred and Ninety seven thousand Four hundred and Forty eight Dollars Seventy five cents and Copper Coins to the amount of Nine thousand six hundred and Fifty two Dollars twenty one Cents. making the whole amount One Million and Forty four Thousand Five hundred and Ninety five Dollars and Ninety six cents and the number of pieces Two Millions seven hundred and Thirty one Thousand Three hundred and Forty five a sum far exceeding the issues of any former year since the establishment of the institution.

There are at this time in the vaults of the Mint Gold and Silver Bullion deposited for coinage to the full amount of Two hundred and Fifty thousand dollars, and of Copper Planchets in Cents and Half Cents nearly thirty tons. nor can there be any doubt that from the Banks in this city and other sources there will be a continued ample supply.

You will permit me Sir to mention that the act of Congress for continuing the Mint at Philadelphia will expire on the fourth day of March next the attention of Congress will therefore it is respectfully hoped be seasonably directed to that Object

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem

Your obedient faithful servant

Mint of the U. States (signed) Robert Patterson Dr. M.
1st January 1808

An Abstract of the Ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the U. States from the first of January to the 31st of December 1808 viz

1808			Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
Quarter ending	31st	March	2650	1796.22	683.56	5129	78
" "	30th	June	2650	1936.32	1023.95	5610	27
" "	30th	September	2650	1992.62	586.85	5229	47
" "	31st	December	2650	1896.43	700.34	5246	77
			10.600	7621.59	2994.70		
				Amount	Dollars	21216	29

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Phila. 31st December 1808

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from 1st January to the 31st December 1808. inclusive viz

				Half Dolls	Amount Dolls. cts	Total	
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31st	March	262.000	131.000		
		" " 30th	June	440.000	220.000		
		" " 30th	September	270.000	135.000		
		" " 31st	December	396.600	198.300		
				1368.600			
	1368.600	Pieces of Silver Coins					
		Total Amount of Silver Coins				684.300	—
				Half Eagles	Qr. Eagles		
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31st	March	13.150	2.710	72.525	
		" " 30th	June	15.297	— —	76.485	
		" " 30th	September	16.400	— —	82.000	
		" " 31st	December	10.731	— —	53.655	
	58288	Pieces of Gold Coins		55.578	2710		
		Total amount of Gold Coins				284.665	—
				Cents	Half Cents		
Copper Coins		Quarter ending 31st	March	102.000	64.000	1340	
		" " 30th	June	366.000	336.000	5340	
		" " 30th	September	641.000	— —	6410	
		" " 31st	December	— —	— —	— —	
	1509.000	Pieces of Copper Coins		1109.000	400.000		
		Total amount of Copper Coins				13.090	—
Total number of Pieces	2935.888	Amount of all the Coins struck in 1808			Dolls.	982.055	—

Mint of the U. States
Treasurers Office Phila. 31st December 1808

Thos. Jefferson President U. S.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint to Thomas Jefferson President of the United States

Sir

I have the honor once more of laying before you an annual Report of the operations of the Mint

From the Treasurer's statement herewith transmitted it will appear, that during the last year have been struck at the Mint, One Million Three hundred and Sixty eight thousand six hundred pieces of silver coins amounting to Six hundred Eighty four thousand and three hundred Dollars. Fifty Eight thousand Two hundred and Eighty eight pieces of Gold Coins amounting to Two hundred and eighty four thousand, Six hundred and Sixty five Dollars and One Million Five Hundred and Nine thousand Pieces of Copper Coins amounting to Thirteen thousand and Ninety Dollars making in the whole Two Millions Nine hundred and Thirty five thousand Eight hundred and Eighty eight pieces of Coin amounting to Nine hundred and Eighty two thousand and Fifty five Dollars

The Gold and Silver bullion at this time in the Mint deposited for coinage amounts to upwards of two hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars and I have good ground to assure you Sir that even in the present embarassed state of Commerce the Banks in this city alone will be able to furnish an ample supply of Bullion for a long time yet to come

I have the honor to be &c

Thomas Jefferson
President of the United States (Signed) R. Patterson

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 2^d January 1809

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1809 inclusive viz

			Half Eagles	Amount in Dollars	Total	
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	6.888	34.440		
		" " 30th June	11.838	59.190		
		" " 30th September	10.417	52.085		
		" " 31st December	5.132	25.660		
			33875			
	33.875	Pieces of Gold Coins				
		Total amount of Gold Coins			169.375	
			Dismes	Half Dollars		
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	4210	320.000	160.421	
		" " 30th June	- - -	348.720	174.385	
		" " 30th September	30.500	407.000	206.550	
		" " 31st December	10.000	330.040	166.020	
	1450.520	Pieces of Silver Coins	44.710	1405.810		
		Total amount of Silver Coins			707.376	
			Cents	Half Cents		
Copper Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	- -	120.000		
		" " 30th June	47.367	566.572		
		" " 30th September	- -	210.000		
		" " 31st December	175.531	258.000		
	1.377.439	Pieces of Copper Coins	222.867	1154.572		
		Total amount of Copper Coins			8.001	53
Number of Pieces	2861.834 Coins	Amount of all the Coins struck in 1809		Dolls	884.752	53

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad^a 31st December 1809

An Abstract of the Ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1809 viz

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
1809	Quarter ending 31st March	2650	1841.82	217.31	4709	13
	" " 30th June	2650	1917.46	505.98	5073	44
	" " 30th September	2650	1891.70	680.43	5222	13
	" " 31st December	2650	1826.08	1218.33	5694	41
		10.600	7477.06	2622.05		
		Amount Dollars			20699	11

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad^a 31st December 1809

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint to
James Madison President of the United States

Sir

I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year

From the Treasurer's statement herewith transmitted it will appear that during this period there have been issued from the Mint of Gold Coins in half Eagles 33.875 pieces amounting to 169.375 dollars of Silver Coins in Half Dollars and Dismes 1.450.520 pieces amounting to 707.376 Dollars - and of Copper Coins in Cents and Half Cents 1.377.439 pieces amounting to 8.001 Dollars 53 cents making in the whole Two Millions Eight hundred and sixty one thousand Eight hundred and Thirty four pieces of Coin amounting to Eight hundred and Eighty four thousand seven hundred and fifty two Dollars fifty three cents

The supply of bullion is still abundant nor is there any apprehension of a deficiency.

I have the honour to be Sir with sentiments of the most perfect respect and esteem

Your obedient faithful Servant
(Signed) R. Patterson

James Madison
President of the U. S.

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 1st January 1810.

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1810 inclusive viz

			Half Eagles	Amount in Dollars	Total	
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	22.060	110.300		
		" " 30th June	33.070	165.350		
		" " 30th September	22.217	111.085		
		" " 31st December	22.940	114.700		
			100287			
	100.287	Pieces of Gold Coins				
		Total amount of Gold Coins			501435	
			Dismes	Half Dollars		
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	- -	276.000	138.000	
		" " 31st June	2490	278.000	139.249	
		" " 30th September	- -	354.206	177.138	
		" " 31st December	3865	585.000	294.386.50	
			6.355	1276.276		
	1282631	Pieces of Silver Coins				
		Total amount of Silver Coins			638.773	50
			Half Cents	Cents		
Copper Coins		Quarter ending 31st March	215.000	388.000	4955	
		" " 30th June	10.000	522.000	5270	
		" " 30th September		306.522	3065	
		" " 31st December		249.000	2490	
			225.000	1465.522		
	1690.522	Pieces of Copper Coins				
		Total amount of Copper Coins			15.660	
Number of Pieces	3073.440 Coins	Amount of all the Coins struck in 1810			1155.868	50

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Phila^a 31st Decr 1810

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the U. States, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1810 Viz

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Total	
1810	Quarter ending 31st March	2650	1834.38	478	4962	38
	" " 30th June	2650	1872.88	772.67	5295	55
	" " 30th September	2652	1954.11	356.65	4960	76
	" " 31st December	2650	1895.59	989.57	5535	16
		10600	7556.96	2596.59		
		Amount	Dollars		20.753	55

To James Madison President of the United States

James Madison
President U.S.

Mint of the United States
Phil.a January 1st 1811

Sir

I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last twelve months

During that period as appears by the Treasurer's statement herewith transmitted there have been struck at the Mint

Of Gold Coins in Half Eagles 100.287 pieces amounting to 501.435 dollars

Of Silver Coins in Half Dollars and Dimes 1282,631, pieces amounting to 638,773 dollars and 53 cents

Of Copper coins in Cents and Half Cents 1673.500 pieces amounting to 15660 Dollars. Making in the whole Three Millions Fifty Six thousand, four hundred and eighteen pieces of coins amounting to One Million One hundred and Fifty five Thousand, Eight hundred and Sixty eight Dollars and fifty cents.

Of Bullion for coinage which has hitherto been furnished chiefly by the Bank of the United States there still continues to be an ample supply

I have Sir the honour to be sentiments of perfect respect and esteem

Your most obedient and faithful servant
(Signed) Robert Patterson Dir.

James Madison
President U.S.

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January 1811 to the 31st of December inclusive Viz

Number of Pieces coined			Half Eagles	Amount of Dollars & Cts	Totals	
	Quarter ending 31st of March		16330	81.650		
	" " 30th " June		21.520	107.600		
	" " 30th " September		27.462	137.250		
	" " 31st " December		34.381	171.405		
	Pieces of Gold Coins		99.581			
99.581	Total Amount of Gold Coins				497.905	—
		Dismes	Half Dollars			
	Quarter ending 31st March	— —	226253	113126.50		
	" " 30th June	12.000	337.026	169.713 —		
	" " 30th September	53.180	380.706	195.671 —		
	" " 31st December	— —	264.659	132.329.50		
1268824	Pieces of Silver Coins	65.180	1208.644			
	Total Amount of Silver Coins				608.340	—
		Cents	Half Cents			
	Quarter ending 31st March	218.025		2180.25		
	" " 30th September		63.140	317.70		
281.165	Pieces of Copper Coins	218.025	63.140			
	Total amount of Copper Coins				2495	95
Number of pieces of all coins 1.649.570	Amount of all coins in 1811				$1108.740	95

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Philad.a 31st Dec. 1811.

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December Instant Viz

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Total	
1811	Quarter ending 31st March	2651	1869.49	497.50		
	" " 30th June	2567.67	1881.29	1078.26		
	" " 30th September	25.25 —	1925.55	695.12		
	" " 31st December	2525 —	1924.16	734.86		
		10268.67	7598.32	2998.02		
		Amount	Dollars		20265	03

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Philadelphia 31st December 1811.

James Madison President of the United States

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1812

Sir,

I have here the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year. With the exception of a few weeks after the expiration of the Charter of the Bank of the United States the supply of Bullion now furnished chiefly by the other banks of this city has never been more abundant.

From the Treasurers Statement of the last years coinage which is herewith transmitted it will appear that during that period there have been struck and issued

In Gold Coins 99.581 pieces amounting to 497.905 Dolls
In Silver Coins 1268.824 pieces amounting to 608.340 Dolls
In Copper Coins 281.165 pieces amounting to 2.495 Dolls & 95 Cts

making in the whole One Million Six Hundred and forty nine thousand five Hundred and seventy pieces of Coin Amounting to One Million one Hundred and Eighty thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and ninety five cents

James Madison
President of the U.S.

I have Sir the honor to be with sentiments
of the greatest respect and esteem
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) Robert Patterson

Silver Coins of Spain

	No 1	made of	5	pieces of different dates	prior to 1806	- 10.	dwt 15. gr 12
	2	"	5	" "	" dated 1806	10.	15. 12
10.15.87	3	"	5	" "	" dated 1807	10.	15. 0
100 Cts	4	"	5	" "	" dated 1808	10.	15. 0
each	5	"	5	" "	" dated 1809	10.	15. 12
	6	"	5	" "	" dated 1810	10.	15. 12
	7	"	5	" "	" dated 1811	10.	15. 12

A Statement of Assays of Foreign Coins made at the Mint of the U. States conformably to the directions of Act of Congress of 10th April 1806

	No				
			Gold Coins of Great Britain		
88 9/10 cts	1	made of	5 pieces of different dates prior to	1806	22.0
pr dwt	2	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1806	22.0
27 grs to Doll	3	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1808	22.0
	4	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1809	22.0
	5	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1810	22.0
			Small Coins of France		
French	1	made of	5 pieces of different dates prior to	1806	21.2½
St.	2	" "	4 " Ditto " " Dated	1806	21.2½
21.2 ⅝	3	" "	4 " ditto " " dated	1807	21.2½
21.2 3/4	4	" "	4 " ditto " " dated	1808	21.2½
27 13/100 grs pr doll	5	" "	1 " ditto " " dated	1809	21.2⅝
67 43/100	6	" "	4 " ditto " " dated	1810	21.2⅝
cts per dwt	7	" "	1 " ditto " " dated	1811	21.2½
	8	" "	1 " ditto Napoleone Imperatore D Italia Segnes 40 lire	1811	21.2⅝
			Gold Coins of Spain	1806	20.3½
20 32/52	1	made of	5 pieces of different dates prior to	1806	20.3
28 63/100	2	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1807	20.3½
grs pr Doll	3	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1808	20.3½
84 12/100	4	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1809	20.3
cts pr dwt	5	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1810	20.3
	6	" "	4 ditto " " dated	1811	20.3¾
	7	" "	1 ditto " " dated	1807	20.½
	8	" "	1 ditto (Joseph Napoleon D G) dated		
			Gold Coins of Portugal	1800	22.0
			5 pieces of different dates prior to	1806	22.0
88 9/10	1	made of	5 pieces of different dates dated	1807	22.0
pr dwt	2	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1808	22.0
27 grs to Doll	3	" "	1 ditto " " dated	1809	22.0
	4	" "	2 ditto " " dated	1810	22.0
	5	" "	5 ditto " " dated	1811	22.0
	6	" "	5 ditto " " dated		
	7	" "	5 ditto		dwt gr 10.16.6
			Silver Coins of France Crowns		10.16.0
109 7/10 cts each	1	made of	4 pieces of different ditto (5 Francs)		
93 2/100 "	2	" "	4 ditto "		
fr					

Mint of the United States 1st of Decemb 1812.
Signed Joseph Richardson

A Statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1812 inclusive Viz

	Number of Pieces coined		Half Eagles	Amount in Dollars	Total	
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 31st March 1812	16.983	84.915		
		" " 30th June "	22.152	110.760		
		" " 30th September "	8.406	42.030		
		" " 31st December "	10.546	52.730		
			58.087			
	58.087	Pieces of Gold Coins				
		Total amount of Gold Coins			290,435	—
			Cents			
Copper Coins		Quarter ending 30th June 1812	554.500	5545		
		" " 30th September "	243.000	2430		
		" " 31st December "	278.000	2780		
			1075.500			
	1075.500	Pieces of Copper Coins				
		Total amt Copper Coins			10755	
			Half Dollars			
Silver Coins		Quarter ending 31st March 1812	393.618	196.809		
		" " 30th June "	397.020	198.510		
		" " 30th September "	437.726	218.863		
		" " 31st December "	399.695	199.847.50		
			1628.059			
	1628059	Pieces of Silver Coins				
		Total amount of Silver Coins			814 029	50
Whole number	2761646	pieces of all the coins				
		Amount of Coins in 1812			D 1.115.219	50

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philadelphia 31st December 1812

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1812. Viz;

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Total	
1812	Quarter ending 31st March	2525	1910.49	482.54	4918	03
	" " 30th June	2525	1933.48	486.72	4945	20
	" " 30th September	2525	1952.26	373.69	4850	95
	" " 31st December	2525	1865.62	994.56	5385	18
		10100	7661.85	2337.51		
			Amount	Dollars	20,099	36

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad 31st December, 1812.

James Madison
President U.S.

Mint of the United States January 1st 1813

Sir;

I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last twelve months.

From the statement of the Treasurer's herewith transmitted it will appear that during the above period there have been struck at the Mint

In Gold Coins 58.087 pieces amounting to 290.435 Dollars
In Silver Coins 1628.059 pieces amounting to 814.029.50 dollars
In Copper Coins 1.075.500 pieces amounting to 10.755 dollars

Making on the whole, Two Million seven Hundred and sixty one thousand six hundred and forty six pieces of coin Amounting to One Million one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents

The supply of Gold and Silver Bullion still continues to be abundant. the deposits for coinage at this time in our vaults amounting to upwards of half a Million of Dollars

I have the honor to be Sir
your faithful Servant
Signed, Robert Patterson

James Madison
President of the United States

To William Jones
Actg Sec. Treasury

Mint of the United States December 20th 1813

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst and agreeably to your desire have caused assays to be made of the several species of foreign Gold and Silver coins made current by an Act of Congress of the 10th of April 1806 the result of which according to the under-written report is as follows

Gold Coins of Great Britain

No. 1
1 made of 3 pieces of various dates prior to the year 1800 — 22 0
2 " " 4 ditto of dates from 1800 to 1810 inclusive except 1807 — 22 0

Gold Coins of France

1 made of 4 pieces of various dates prior to the year 1800 — 21 2¾
2 " " 6 ditto of dates from 1800 to 1810 inclusive — 21 2¾
3 " " 5 ditto dated 1811 — 21 2¾
4 " " 5 ditto dated 1812 — 21 2¾

Gold Coins of Spain

1 made of 4 pieces of various dates prior to the year 1800 — 20 3
2 " " 5 ditto of dates from 1800 to 1810 inclusive — 20 3
3 " " 3 ditto dated 1811 — 20 3½
4 " " 1 ditto dated 1812 — 20 3½

Gold Coins of Portugal

1 made of 2 pieces of dates prior to the year 1800 — 22 0
2 " " 5 ditto of dates from 1800 to 1810 inclusive — 22 0
3 " " 5 ditto dated 1811 — 22 0
4 " " 5 ditto dated 1812 — 22 0
5 " " 5 ditto dated 1813 — 22 0

Continued on

Silver Coins of France

			dwt	gr
No 1	made of 5 crowns of various dates	10.	18.	12.

Silver Coins of Spain

			dwt	gr
1	made of 5 pieces of various dates prior to the year 1806	10.	16.	or
2	" " 5 ditto dates from the year 1806 to the year 1810 inclusive	10.	15.	12 grs.
3	" " 5 ditto — — — — dated 1811	10.	15.	12

[illegible] 1 R. 6 [illegible]

Assayers office 20th of 12th month 1813 Jos. Joseph Richardson

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1813 inclusive, viz

	Number of Pieces		Half Eagles	Amount in Dolls. cts	Totals	
Gold Coins		Quarter ending 30th June	28.398	141.990		
		" ditto 30th September	23.030	115.150		
		" ditto 31st December	44.000	220.000		
	95428	Pieces of Gold Coins	95.428			
		Total amount of Gold Coins			477.140	
Silver Coins			Half Dolls			
		Quarter ending 31st March	338.656	169.328		
		" ditto 30th June	339.965	169.982.50		
		" ditto 30th September	124.510	62.255		
		" ditto 31st December	440.772	220.386		
	1241903	Pieces of Silver Coins	1241.903			
		Total Amount of Silver Coins			620.951	50
Copper Coins			Cents			
		Quarter ending 30th of June	196.000	1960		
		" " 31st of December	222.000	2220		
	418.000	Pieces of Copper Coins	418.000			
		Total amount of Copper Coins			4180	
Number	1755.331	of the Coins				
		Amount of all the Coins in 1813		Dollars	1.102.271	50

Mint of the United States
Treasurers office Philada. 31st December 1813

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1813 inclusive, viz:

		Salaries	Wages	Incidentals	Totals	
1813	Quarter ending 31st March	2525	1980.41	372.95	4878	36
	" " 30th June	2487.47	1916. –	820.10	5223	57
	" " 30th September	2525.	1966.23	1325.39	5816	62
	" " 31st December	2525.	1871.38	1082.46	5478	[illegible]
		10062.47	7662.02	3,600.90		
		Amount Dollars			21.325	39

Mint of the United States
Treasurers office Philada. 31st December 1813

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1814

Sir:

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last twelve months.

From the Treasurers statement of the coinage herewith transmitted it will appear that during that period there have been struck and issued

In Gold Coins 95.428 pieces amounting to $ 477.140
In Silver coins 1241.903 pieces amounting to 620.951 50/100
In Copper Coins 418.000 pieces amounting to 4.180

Making in the whole One Million seven hundred and fifty five thousand, three hundred and thirty one pieces Amounting to One Million one hundred and two thousand two hundred and seventy one dollars and fifty Dollars

I have the honor to be Sir with sentiments of the most perfect respect and esteem

Your obedient faithful Servant
(signed) R. Patterson

James Madison
President of the U. States.

Annual Report to the President of the U. States for 1814

Mint of the United States
January 2d 1815

Sir

I have now the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year

From the Treasurers statement of the coinage herewith transmitted it will appear that during the above period there have been struck and issued

In Gold Coins 15.454 pieces amounting to $ 77.270
in Silver Coins 1461.575 pieces amounting to 561.687 50/100
in Copper Coins 357.830 pieces amounting to 3.578 30/100

Making in the whole One Million, eight hundred and thirty three thousand, eight hundred and fifty nine pieces amounting to six hundred and forty two thousand five hundred and thirty five Dollars and eighty two cents

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem

Your most obedient Servant
(signed) R. Patterson

James Madison
President of the U. States

A Statement of Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st Decemr 1814 inclusive Viz

	Number of Pieces				Half Eagles	Dolls. Cts	Totals	
Gold Coins		Quarter ending	31st March		3,155	15,775		
		" "	30th June		606	3030		
		" "	30 September		11,693	58,465		
					15,454			
	15,454	Pieces of Gold Coins						
			Total amount	of Gold Coins			77,270	
				Dimes	Half Dollars			
Silver Coins		Quarter ending	31st March	—	324,870	162,435		
		" "	30th June	34,500	411,972	209,436		
		" "	30 September	80,750	302,233	157,294.50		
		" "	31st December	306,250	—	30,625 —		
				421,500	1039,075			
	1460,575	Pieces of Silver Coins						
			Total	Amount	of Silver	Coins	561,687	50
					Cents			
Copper Coins		Quarter ending	31st December		357,830			
	357,830	Pieces of Copper Coins						
			Total amount		Copper	Coins	3578	30
Number	1833,859	Pieces of Coins						
			Amount of all the Coins		Drs		642,535	80

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st Decemr 1814

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1814 Inclusive Viz;

			Salaries	Wages	Incidental	Totals	
1814	Quarter ending	31st March 1814	2454.10	1707.65	583.25	4753	80
	" "	30th June "	2525 —	1569.48	920.70	5015	18
	" "	30th September "	2525 —	1611.63	554.09	4690	72
	" "	31st December "	2525 —	1537.63	578.81	4631	44
			10,029.10	6426.19	2635.85		
			Amount	Dollars		$19,091	14

Mint of the United States
Treasurers office Philada 31st December 1814

A Statement of the Coins Struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1815 inclusive viz

Gold Coins	635	Half Eagles	$ 3175	—
Silver Coins	69,232	25c Dollars	17,308	—
Number of Pieces	69,867	Dollars	20,483	—

Mint of the United States Treasurers office 30th December 1815

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1815 inclusive viz

Amount paid in Salaries of the Officers and Clerks	$10766	67
Ditto Wages of Labourers	3116	44
Ditto Incidental and Contingent Expenses	1612	03
Total Amount Dollars	15,495	14

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's office Philada 30th December 1815

James Madison Esqr
President of the U. S.

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1816

Sir:

I have the honor at this time of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted it will appear that during that period there have been struck at the Mint

In Gold Coins 625 pieces amounting to 3175 Dollars
In Silver Coins 69,232 pieces amounting to 17,308 Dollars
Making in the whole 69,867 pieces amounting to 20,483 Dollars

The high price of Gold and Silver bullion for some time past in the current paper money of the country has prevented and so long as this shall continue to be the case must necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage to any considerable amount.

But a fresh supply of Copper having lately been received at the Mint we have again resumed the coinage of Cents and it is believed that we shall in the course of the year should no failure in the expected supply of Copper take place be fully able to coin Fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 Dollars and that with a regular supply of Copper which can be readily procured on terms highly advantageous to Government we can continue to coin 50 tons per annum as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these Copper Coins and of those heretofore issued from the Mint amounting to 267,400 Dolls and which must be still nearly all in the country will it is presumed soon supply in a great measure the place of the small silver coins which have now almost wholly disappeared.

I have the honor to be with great respect &c
Robert Patterson

James Madison Esqr
President of the U. States Washington City

A Statement of the Gold Silver and Copper Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the commencement of the institution to the 31st Decemb 1815

Page			Total	Gold Coins					Silver Coins							Copper Coins				Totals	
			Number of Pieces	Eagles	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Amount in Dolls	Cts	Dollars	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Half Dimes	Amount in Dollars	Cents	Cents	Half Cents	Amount in Dolls	Cts	in Dolls	Cents
25	From 1st March 1793 to 31st December	1805	22.496.158	132.592	235.795	11.059	2548567	50	1439.517	787.187	134.278	304.406	265.543	1910.402	75	11613.947	2570.801	128.993	47½	4587.963	72½
32	" " " 31st Decemb	1806	1.512.409	" "	64.093	1616	324.505	–	– –	839.576	206.124	– –	– –	476.319	–	384.000	356.000	5260	–	806.084	–
44	" " ditto	1807	2731.345	" "	84.093	6812	437.495	–	" "	1051.576	220.643	165.000	– –	597.488	75	727.221	476.000	9652	21	1044.635	96
54	" " ditto	1808	2933.888	" "	55.578	2710	284.665	–	– –	1368.600	– –	– –	– –	684.300	–	1.109.000	400.000	13.090	–	982.055	–
65	" " ditto	1809	2861.834	" "	33.875	"	169.375	–	– –	1405.810	– –	44.710	– –	707.376	–	222.867	1154.572	8.001	53	884.752	53
74	" " ditto	1810	3056.418	" "	100.287	"	501.435	–	– –	1276.276	– –	6355	– –	638.773	50	1458.500	215.000	15.660	–	1155.868	50
91	" " ditto	1811	1649.570	" "	99.581	"	497.905	–	– –	1203.644	– –	65.180	– –	608.340	–	218.025	63.140	2.495	95	1.108.740	95
103	" " ditto	1812	2761.646	" "	58.087	"	290.435	–	– –	1628.059	– –	– –	– –	814.029	50	1.075.500	– –	10.755	–	1.115.219	50
114	" " ditto	1813	1755.331	" "	95.428	"	477.140	–	– –	1241.903	– –	– –	– –	620.951	50	418.000	– –	4.180	–	1.102.271	50
127	" " ditto	1814	1833.859	" "	15.454	"	77.270	–	– –	1039.075	– –	421.500	– –	561.687	50	357.830	– –	3578	30	642.535	80
143	" " ditto	1815	69.867	" "	635	"	3175	–	– –	– –	69.232	– –	– –	17.308	–	– –	– –	– –	–	20.483	–
				132.592	845.909	22.197			1439.517	11.841.716	630.277	1007.151	265.543			22.546.890	5235.513				
				1000.698	Pieces of Gold Coins		$5.611.967	50		15184.204	Pieces of	Silver Coins	Dolls	$7.636.976	50	27.782.403	Pieces of Copper Coins	$201.666	46½		
			43967.305	Pieces of all the coins												Total amount of all the coins				$13.450.610	46½

Continued from page 32

A Statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the first of January to the 31st December 1816 inclusive. viz.

Silver Coins	47.150	Half Dollars		
	20.003	Quarter Dollars	28.575	75
Copper Coins	2820.982	Cents	28.209	82
Number of pieces	2888.135			
		Total amt Dollars	56.785	57

Mint of the U. States Treasrs Office Philada 31st Decemr 1816

An Abstract of the ordinary Expences of the Mint of the United States from 1st January to the 31st December 1816 inclusive: viz.

Amount paid in Salaries of the Officers and Clerks	9.600	
Ditto Wages of Labourers	3.708	08
Ditto in Incidental and Contingent Expenses & Repairs	4.930	92
Total Amount Dolls	18.239	—

Mint of the United States Treasurers Office Philada 31st Decemr 1816

James Madison
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1817

Sir

I have now the honour of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year

From the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted it will appear that within the above period there have been struck and emitted

In Silver Coins 67.153 pieces amounting to 28.575 Dollars and 75 cents and in Copper Coins 2820.982 pieces amounting to 28.209 Dollars and 82 cents

The amount of the latter would have been considerably greater had it not been for a disappointment in the supply of Copper. Measures are however now taken to prevent such disappointment in future

The stagnation which has for some time existed in the circulation of specie currency has almost totally prevented the usual deposits of Gold and Silver Bullion for coinage But there is now a prospect that this will not long continue to be the case the Mint having at this time in its vaults deposits of these metals to a very considerable amount

The Repairs of the Mint which you were pleased to authorize are now nearly completed. A substantial brick building has been erected on the site formerly occupied by an old wooden building and in the repairs and arrangement of machinery which have been adopted many important improvements have been introduced. Among these is the substitution of a Steam Engine for the horse power heretofore employed. A change which it is believed will not only diminish the expences of the Establishment but greatly facilitate all its principal operations

I have the honor to be &c
R. Patterson Dr

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1817 inclusive

Silver Coins	1215.567	Half Dollars	607.783	50
Copper Coins	3948.400	Cents	39.484	—
Number of Pieces	5163.967			
		Total Amount	647.267	50

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st Decemr 1817

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1817 inclusive viz.

Amount paid in Salaries to the Officers and Clerks	9600	—
Ditto in Wages to Labourers	7126	16
Ditto " Incidental and Contingent Expenses	15.290	55
Total Amount	Dolls 32.016	71

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1817

James Madison
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1818

Sir

I have now the honor of laying before you a Report of the operations of the Mint during the last year

About the beginning of May the repairs of the mint having been nearly completed and a considerable quantity of Silver Bullion then in our vaults the coinage was recommenced and since that time as will appear from the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted there have been struck

In Silver Coins 1.215.567 pieces amounting to Dollars 607.783.50 and
in Copper Coins 3.948.400 pieces amounting to Dollars 39.484 — making
in the whole 5.163.967 pieces amounting to Dollars 647.267.50

The coinage of the Gold Bullion at present in our vaults amounting to Drs 57.540 will be immediately commenced

The large deposits of Silver imported from South America the East Indies and Europe and chiefly made by the Bank of the United States with the pressing solicitation for an early return in coins will it is presumed justify an extension of the operations of the Mint for this purpose however there will be required a small addition say about [illegible] Dollars to the estimate for contingent expenses furnished to the Treasury department prior to the meeting of Congress. and much more than this sum might well be spared from the fund appropriated for the purchase of Copper which from the profits of coinage has now accumulated to upwards of Dolls 58.000 fully twice as much as it would be necessary to reserve for that object

I have the honor to be
Sir Your very Obedt Servt
R. Patterson

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1818 inclusive

Amount paid in Salaries to the Officers and Clerks	9600	—
ditto in Wages to Labourers	9006	64
ditto in Incidental and Contingent Expenses	5096	91
Dollars	23.703	55

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st Decemb. 1818

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1818 inclusive viz;

	Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cts
Gold Coins	48.588				242.940	—
Silver Coins		1966322	361.174		1.070.454	50
Copper Coins				3167.000	31.670	—
	48.588					
	3.167.000					
	361.174					
	1966.322					
Number of Coins	5.537.084			Amount in Ds	1345.064	50

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philadelphia 31st December 1818.—

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1819.

Sir

I have now the honor of laying before you a Report of the operations of the Mint during the last twelve months

From the Statement of the Treasurer accompanying this report it will appear that during the aforesaid period the coinage at the Mint has been. In Gold 48.588 pieces amounting to Dolls 242.940 In Silver 2.327.496 pieces amounting to Dlls 1.070.454½ In Copper 3.167. pieces amounting to Dlls 31.670 Making in the whole 5.537.084 pieces Amounting to Dolls 1.345.064½

From such additions to the present buildings and apparatus as our limited site would admit and which are now nearly completed it is believed that our future coinage will be very considerably increased anticipating what is not doubted the continuance of a plentiful supply of Silver Bullion especially

I am Sir &c
R. Patterson

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1819. viz;

	Half Eagle	Half Dollar Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Cents	Dolls	Cts
Gold Coins	51.723				258.615	—
Silver Coins		2208.000	144.000		1140.000	—
Copper Coins				2671.000	26.710	—
	51.723					
	2208.000	2208.000				
	144.000		144.000			
	2671.000			2671.000		
Number of Pieces	5074.723			Dollars	1425325	—

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st Decemb. 1819
(Signed) James Rush

An Abstract of the Ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the first of January to the 31st December 1819. viz

	Dolls	Cts
Amount paid in Salaries the Officers and Clerks	9.600	—
Ditto in Wages to Labourers	9471	93
Ditto in Incidental and Contingent Expenses	5831	83
Dollars	25.908	76

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada 31st December 1819
Signed James Rush

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1820

Sir

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year

From the statement of the Treasurer accompanying this report it will appear that within the above period the coinage has been —

Continued

Director's Annual Report

In Gold 51.723 pieces amounting to Dolls 258.615 —
In Silver 2352.000 pieces amounting to Dolls 1,140.000 —
In Copper 2,671.000 pieces amounting to Dolls 26.710 —
Making in the whole 3.074.723 pieces amounting to Dolls 1,425.325

The amount of coinage would have been considerably greater had a sufficient supply of Bullion been regularly furnished: but for four or five months no deposits on any consequence were received. During this interval however the workmen were advantageously employed in completing and improving the buildings and machinery belonging to the establishment. And the Mint is now it is believed fully competent to coin all the Gold and Silver which it is probable will hereafter be received as well as to carry on the copper coinage to any desirable amount. for even with a single press at the rate it is now working 80 tons (7½ millions of cents) may be coined in the course of the year

I have the honour to be &c
R. Patterson

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1820 —

	Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Cents	Dolls	Cts
Gold Coins	263.806					1319.030	—
Silver Coins		752.152	127.444	942.587		501.684	70
Copper Coins					4,407,550	44075	50
pieces of Gold Coins	263.806						
		752.152					
		127.444	127.444				
pieces of Silver Coins	1821.153	942.587		942.587			
pieces of Copper Coins	4407.550				4407.550		
Number of Coins struck	6492.509		Amount of all Coins		Dolls	1864.786	20

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad.a 30th December 1820
(Signed) James Rush

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1821

Sir:

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year

From the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted it will appear that during this period there have been struck at the Mint.

In Gold Coins 263.806 pieces amounting to $1.319.030
In Silver Coins 1.821.153 pieces amounting to $ 501.684 70/100
& In Copper Coins 4.407.550 pieces amounting to $ 44075 50/100

Making in the whole six Million, four hundred and ninety two thousand five hundred and nine pieces amounting to one Million eight hundred and ninety four thousand, seven hundred and eighty six dollars and twenty cents

The above coinage of Gold and Silver has in fact been the work of no more than nine months, for from the deficiency of deposits the actual coinage did not commence till the beginning of April and was even afterwards frequently interrupted from the same cause. The press employed in the Copper coinage did not continue in operation more than six months as the quantity of copper coins had accumulated far beyond the public demand

From the above statement with other well ascertained data it may I presume be safely affirmed that the Mint in its present improved state will be found fully adequate to all the purposes for which it was originally established

I have the honor to be
With perfect respect
Your most obed Servt
R. Patterson

James Monroe
President of the U.S.

A Statement of the Coins Struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1821 — inclusive

	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Cents	Dolls	Cts
							189.325	—
Gold Coins	34.641	6.448					825.762	45
Silver Coins			1305.797	216.851	186.512	389.000	3.890	
Copper Coins								
	34.641							
	6.448	6.448						
Pieces of Gold coin	41.089		1305.797					
			216.851	216.851				
			186.512		186.512			
						389.000		
Pieces of Silver coin	1709.160							
Pieces of Copper coins	389.000		Amount of all the			Coins	$1.018.977	45
Number of Coins	2139.249							

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philad.a 31st December 1821
(Signed) James Rush

James Monroe President
of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1822

Sir

I have again the honor of laying before you another annual report of the operations of the Mint.

From the statement of the Treasurer accompanying this it will appear that during the last year there have been struck at the Mint

In Gold Coins 41.089 pieces amounting to $ 189.325.—
In Silver Coins 2.709.160 pieces amounting to $ 825.762.45
In Copper Coins 389.000 pieces amounting to $ 3.890
Making in the whole 3.139.249 pieces amounting to $ 1.018.977.45

Of the deposits of Silver Bullion for Coinage at the Mint during the last year it may not perhaps be deemed uninteresting to be informed that those from South America with Mexico amounted to Dollars 301.623.—

I have the honor to be &c
A. Patterson.

The present Director has always been in the habit of sending the annual reports of the operations of the Mint to the President in duplicate in consequence of directions for that purpose from Mr Jefferson when President of the United States in order (as he was pleased to intimate) that he might send an original to each House of Congress

A. Statement of the Coins Struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1822

	Half Eagles	Half Dolls	Qr Dolls	Dimes	Cents	Total Dolls	Cts
Gold Coins	17.796					88.980	—
Silver Coins		1559.573	64.080	100.000		805.806	50
Copper Coins					2.072.339	20.723	39
Pieces of Gold Coins	17.796						
		1559.573					
		64.080	64.080				
Pieces of Silver Coins	1723.653	100.000		100.000			
Pieces of Copper Coins	2.072.339				2.072.339		
Number of Coins Struck	3.813.788			Amount of all the coins		915.509	89

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Philada 31st December 1822
(Signed) James Rush

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1823

Sir

I have again the honour of laying before you an annual report of the operations of the Mint.

From the Treasurer's statement herewith transmitted it will appear that during the last twelve months there have been struck at the Mint

In Gold Coins 17.796 pieces amounting to Dolls $ 88.980 —
In Silver Coins 1723.633 pieces amounting to Dolls $ 805.806.50
In Copper Coins 2.072.339 pieces amounting to Dls $ 20.723.39
Making in the whole Coinage Three Million Eight hundred and Thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighty eight pieces amounting to Nine hundred and fifteen Thousand five hundred and nine Dollars eighty nine cents

I have the honour to be &c
A. Patterson.

A Statement of the coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1823

	Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Total Dolls	Cts
Gold Coins	14.485				72.425	—
Silver Coins		1694.200	17.800	440.000	895.550	—
Pieces of Gold Coins	14.485					
		1694.200				
		17.800	17.800			
		440.000		440.000		
Pieces of Silver Coins	2.572.000					
Number of all the coins	2586.485		Amount of all the coins		967.975	—

Mint of the United States
Treasurer's Office Philada 31st December 1823

Mint of the United States January 1st 1824

Sir

I have the honour of laying before you another annual report of the operations of the Mint.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted it will appear that during the last twelve months there have been struck at the Mint

In Gold Coins 14.485 pieces amounting to $ 72.425 Dolls
In Silver Coins 2.572.000 pieces amounting to $ 895.550 Dolls
Making in the whole 2.586.485 pieces amounting to $ 967.975 Dolls

It may not perhaps be deemed uninteresting to state that of the silver deposited at the Mint for coinage during the last year (amounting to 1.027.??? dollars) that brought from Mexico and South America amounted to no less than

766.000 Dollars. It will be observed from the above statement as well as from former reports, that the deposits of Gold are becoming very inconsiderable. In fact gold coins are now seldom seen in circulation. This no doubt is chiefly owing to the legal relative values of Gold and Silver in the United States, 15 to 1 in the pure metals of equal weights while in most parts of Europe and in the West Indies the proportion in commerce is considerably higher. This circumstance must therefore operate both against the importation of Gold into the United States and in favour of the exportation

I have the honour &c &c

R. Patterson

James Monroe
President of the U. S.

Copies
# of the Records, Reports and Correspondence of the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, from 1795 to 1834.–
–Continued– present Vol– commencing Jan 1st 1818

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1818.

Sir,

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

About the beginning of May, the repairs of the Mint having been nearly completed, and a considerable quantity of Silver Bullion then in our vaults, the coinage was recommenced; and since that time, as will appear from the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, there have been struck–
In Silver Coins 1.215.567 pieces, amounting to Dollars 607.783.50.– and
In Copper Coins 3.948.400 pieces, amounting to Dollars 39.484.00– making
— in the whole 5.163.967 pieces, amounting to Dollars 647.267.50.–

The coinage of the Gold Bullion at present in our vaults, amounting to Dlls 57.540 will be immediately commenced.

The large deposits of Silver imported from South America, the West Indies and Europe, and chiefly made by the Bank of the United States, with the preſsing solicitation of an early return in coins, will, it is presumed, justify an extension of the operations of the Mint.

For this purpose, however, there will be required a small addition, (say about Six Thousand Dollars), to the estimate for contingent expenses, furnished to the Treasury Department, prior to the meeting of Congress; and much more than this sum might well be spared from the fund appropriated for the purchase of Copper, which, from the profits of coinage, has now accumulated to upwards of Dlls 58.000 – fully twice as much as it would be necessary to reserve for that object.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your very Obt. Servt.
Rt Patterson.

John Sergeant Esq.
Representative

Mint of the United States
January 16th 1818.

Sir,

In my last report of the operations of the Mint, which, I presume, you will have seen before this time, I have taken the liberty to suggest the propriety of enlarging the operations of this establishment; but that for this purpose there would be required an increase of the appropriation for contingent expenses of about $6.000, _ which, however, might well be spared from the fund for the purchase of Copper.

If this subject should come before your house I trust I may rely on your good will, & that of your collegues from the city, to afford it your aid.

If the committee of Ways & Means should think proper to recommend an increase of the value of Gold relatively to that of Silver, in the coins of the U.S. with the view of increasing the Gold coinage, which would undoubtedly be the effect, I have little to add to what I have already observed in my letter to Mr. Lowndes, on that subject. It will no doubt, be objected, to this measure, that it would have a tendency to diminish the quantity of our circulating Silver currency, & thus deprive our circulating medium of the necessary quantity of small change. It is not to be denied that the measure alluded to would have this tendency; tho_ it is believed, not to such a degree as to produce any serious inconvenience.

Our vicinity to the Mines and Mints of S. America must always furnish us with a supply of Silver much more than sufficient to answer all the demands necessary for small change, and the use of the Silver-smith.

Within the last eight months, the deposits of Silver at the Mint amount to $854.000, while those of Gold, amount only to $44.000.

The Silver to the Gold, in value more than 19 to 1.
__________ and in weight, nearly 300 to 1.

There seems, therefore, little danger that the influx of Gold, by the measure contemplated, will produce any serious evil, from the banishing of Silver from our circulating medium.

Besides the small foreign Silver coins which are now in circulation, or may in future be brought into the country must, very generally, remain in circulation, as their real legal value by weight, falls far short of the nominal value, at which they pass, by tale.

I am Sir, with great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
R. Patterson.

John Sergeant Esq.
Member of Congress.

The Honl. Richard Peters, Judge of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll Esq. Attorney Genl. of the U.S.
John Steele Esquire, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.
For the district of Pennsylvania

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 6th February 1818.

Sir,

Please to take notice, that the Commissioners for assaying the coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint, agreeably to law, on Monday morning next at ten O.clock, to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am very respectfully
Sir, Your very obedt. Servant
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
February 7th 1818

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th Ulto., and agreeably to your directions, have caused Assays to be made of the several species of foreign Gold and Silver coins, made current in the United States, by an Act of Congress passed the 29th of April 1816. The result of the Assayers report is as follows.

			Quality
5 pieces	of British Gold Coins of various date	———	22 carats 0 gr.
5 ditto	of Portuguese " "	ditto — very nearly	22 . 0.
5 ditto	of French " "	ditto ————	21 . 2 3/8
5 ditto	of Spanish " "	ditto ————	20 . 3 1/4
			ounces. dwt. grs.
5 ditto	of Silver Crowns of France	ditto.	10 . 18 . 12.
5 ditto	of 5 Franc pieces of France	ditto.	10 . 16 . 12.

From the above report it appears

1st That the Gold coins of Great Britain & Portugal, being of the same quality with those of the United States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains, as regulated by law.

2nd That the intrinsic value of the Gold coins of France, will be at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{351}{641}$ Grains_ i.e. one grain in $125\frac{7}{11}$ dollars more than the weight by law; or one dollar in 3456 worse than their legal value.

3rd That the intrinsic value of the Gold coins of Spain, will be at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{60}{71}$ grains; _ i.e. one grain in $24\frac{2}{3}$ dollars, more than the weight by law; or one dollar in 703 worse than their legal value.

4th That the intrinsic value of Silver French Crowns, will be $117\frac{7}{10}$ cents per ounce, or $\frac{7}{10}$ of a cent in the ounce more than their legal value.

5th That the intrinsic value of the Silver Five Franc pieces of France will be at the rate of $116\frac{6}{10}$ cents per ounce; or $\frac{6}{10}$ of a cent in the ounce, more than their legal value.

It may, however, Sir, be observed that from long experience by the Assayer of the Mint, it is found, that the quality of foreign coins, especially of Silver is somewhat at variant; as will appear by comparing the above report with that of the last year. Their respective values therefore, as regulated by the law of 1816 are probably as near their average intrinsic values as can well be ascertained.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 27th. March 1818.

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand, Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st. instant, agreeably to the following statement viz;

Robert Patterson ---	Director	at 2000	Drs. for ann.	$500.
James Rush ----	Treasurer	" 1200	" ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt ----	Chief Coiner	" 1.500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson --	Assayer	" 1.500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud ----	Melter & Refiner	" 1.500	" ditto	375.
Robert Scot. ----	Engraver	" 1200	" ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller --	Treasurers Clerk	. 700	" ditto	175.
				Dlls 2.400

I have the honor to be
Your obedt. Servant
Rt. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
March 28th. 1818

In consequence of a contract with Mr. Harrold, now in this city, of the house of Belles & Harrold of Birmingham, about 5¼ Tons of Copper cent planchetts have just arrived at this port; which with freight and other charges will amount to about $4.000. For that sum therefore, sir, you are requested to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint.

I have the honor to be &c
Rt. Patterson.

Ds. 4.000

Divie Bethune Esqr.
New York. }

Mint of the United States
April 10th. 1818

Dear Sir,

I was yesterday favored with your letter of the 8th., and in reply beg leave to inform you, that the Mint has now commenced the preparatory process for the coinage of the deposit from the Mechanics Bank; and that towards the end of the month we shall probably be able to make a partial delivery, agreeably to your former directions.

I am &c
Rt. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 20th. April 1818

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Five Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental & Contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint &c.

I am with much respect &c
Rt. Patterson.

Ds. 5000

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philada. 25th. May 1818

In consequence of a contract with Mr. Harrold of the firm of Belles & Harrold, of Birmingham, about Five and a Quarter Tons of copper-cent planchetts, have just arrived at this port, which with freight and other charges, will amount to about $4.000. For that sum therefore Sir, you are requested to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint.

I have the honor to be &c
Rt. Patterson.

Ds. 4.000

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 24th. June 1818

A further supply of about 9. Tons of copper planchetts, being received from Harrold & Belles of Birmingham (in part of a contract made with them) which with the freight and other incidental charges, will amount to about Six Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, I would respectfully suggest Sir, that you would issue your warrant, for that amount, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, in order that payment may be made for same, accordingly

I am Sir, respectfully
Rt. Patterson.

Ds. 6.500

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jan 1st 1827

Sir:

I have now the honor respectfully to submit a Report on general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer herewith transmitted it appears that the coinage effected within the year has amounted to $2.110.679.25 consisting of 5.774.434 pieces of coin viz;

Of Gold 16.520 pieces making $92.245.00
Of Silver 4.004.180 Do 2.002.090.00
Of Copper 1.517.425 Do 16.344.25

The amount of gold deposits has been less than that of the year 1825 by about $45.000 a result attributable probably to the higher premium on gold in bullion and in every description of coin which has distinguished the last year. This premium has varied from 4 to 6 percent on gold coins of the United States, France and Portugal while the gold coins of Great Britain have been in demand by sale at the rate of $4.85 to $4.95 for the sovereign being about 6 to 8 per cent on the actual value thereof; and the doubloons of Spain at $15.50 to $16 being from 6 to nearly 10 per cent on their actual value according to the standard and denominations of the coins of the United States. The diminished coinage of gold is therefore the less to be regretted since under existing circumstances it cannot when coined be retained in circulation.

Of the gold bullion deposited within the last year the proportion received from North Carolina may be stated at nearly $20.000 that from Mexico South America and the West Indies at $53.000 and that from Africa at $7.000 leaving about 8.000 derived from sources not ascertained. The amount received from North Carolina it may be satisfactory to mention has exceeded by about $3.000 that of the year 1825 and by nearly $9.000 that of any previous year. The value of the Silver bullion received for coinage within the last year has been nearly $2.570.000 of which the proportion deposited by the Bank of the United States has exceeded $1.800.000

A wish to expedite the issues from the Mint conformably to this copious supply of silver of which the pressure has been unexampled during the last six months has induced the coinage exclusively of half dollars that of the smaller denominations being suspended throughout the year.

The supply of small silver coins has nevertheless attracted within this period particular attention with a view to ascertain the necessities of the currency in relation thereto. The result has been a strong persuasion that a deficiency of these is felt in an embarrassing degree chiefly in districts where the larger coins are not abundant. It is almost superfluous to observe that the small divisions of silver coin can be retained in circulation at their appropriate value only as part

of a metallic currency or a currency effectively sustained on a specie basis. The power of the Mint it is believed therefore has been hitherto exerted most usefully to the public good on emissions of denominations more acceptable to depositors of bullion as involving less delay leaving the circulation of small coins to be supplied by the accustomed fractions of the Spanish Dollar aided by occasional issues from the Mint during that relaxed demand for coinage which has generally occured heretofore at some period of the year. Arrangements have however been commenced and are in train to be early accomplished for devoting to the emission of the smaller divisions of our silver coin every desirable attention without injuriously retarding the more productive operations of the Mint. by this procedure should the supply of bullion remain undiminished which many indications render probable it is anticipated that at a period not far remote the fractions of the Spanish dollar may be dispensed with in circulation if that measure should then be considered desirable. In the meantime large emissions of our heavier coinage will have been diffused through the community constituting an efficient basis of the national currency

The coinage of half dollars in preference generally to that of the dollar was adopted in the year 1805 on a suggestion it is understood from a source entitled to the highest respect that this form of silver coin would impose a beneficial restraint on its export from the country. The effect it is believed has justified and offers still an adequate motive for the preference and adhering to it

The utility of the copper coins of the United States as an auxiliary in ordinary circulation appears to be more extensively acknowledged than heretofore. They are now called for in districts where popular fancy had until lately rejected them. The facility afforded by their transportation at the expense and risk of the Government to all parts of the United States within the range of ordinary means contributes essentially to their diffusion

On comparing the present report with those of former periods it is perceived that the coinage effected within the last year has exceeded by $270.000 that of any previous year since the establishment of the Mint

I have the honor to be with great respect your
obedient servant
Saml Moore

The President of the U. States

William H. Crawford
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th June 1818.

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th instant agreeably to the following statement. Viz:

Robert Patterson	Director at	2000 Dls	per ann.	500.
James Rush	Treasurer at	1200	" ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner at	1500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer at	1500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1500	" ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	1200	" ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clk	700	" ditto	175.
				Dollars 2.400

I have the honor to be &c
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
August 10th 1818.

Wishing to furnish a constant and abundant supply of copper coinage for which there continues to be a great demand, I am about to write to Mr. Boulton of Soho, for Twenty Five Tons of cent planchetts, to be sent here either this fall or early next spring. For this purpose, however, it will be necessary agreeably to former arrangements, to transmit him in advance, a bill, say for £ 3,000 Sterling.

You are therefore, Sir, requested to furnish the Treasurer of the Mint, with the means of making this remittance, in any way you shall think proper.

I have the honor &c
R. Patterson.

£ 3,000 Stg.

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esq.
Soho, near Birmingham
England } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th August 1818.

Your last shipment of copper-cent planchetts, (121 Casks) arrived here on the 7th ultimo. Seven of the Casks, owing to the slightness of the Staves and carelessness of stowage, were broken; and it is believed that upwards of a hundred weight of Planchetts have been lost, and a considerable quantity so much bent, as to render the coinage, slow and difficult.

I have herewith transmitted you Bills of Exchange on London for Three Thousand Pounds Sterling, Viz

Stephen Town's draft on John Noble Esqr. favor Bragg & Town 17th Aug. for £St2.000
Tompkin & Murrays draft on John & Jas. Dunlap favor of Robt. K. Jones 20th Aug. for £St1.000

I wish you to send me say Thirty Tons of the same kind of Planchetts with the last, &c but in stronger Casks — so as to arrive here next spring, or in the early part of the summer. You will therefore have an opportunity of making your purchase of Copper on the most advantageous terms; and it is hoped that the invoice will not rate higher than the last.

Let not the weight of the Planchetts average more than those of the last invoice

You will please to acknowledge the receipt of this &c. by the first Vessel to any port in the United States.

I am respectfully —
R. Patterson. Dir.

Original per Brig William, Hamilton, via Dublin
Duplicate per Jane —, McLellan, via Falmouth

Messrs. Matthew Carey & George W. Morgan
a Committee appointed by the
Bank of Pennsylvania }
Gentlemen,

Mint of the United States
September 2nd 1818.

In reply to the inquiries contained in your communication of yesterday, respecting "the capacity of the Mint to coin the Bullion imported into this country, and whether, in the event of an existing inadequacy, there is a power in the President (Director) of the Mint, to increase its capacity"; I would beg leave to inform you, that the Mint, with its present capacity, can prepare and coin at the rate of about $36,000 per week in half dollars, with a small proportion of quarters. No whole dollars have been coined for many years, nor is it intended to resume their coinage, without some sufficient reasons, which do not at present appear. The above statement of weekly coinage, is on the presumption and condition that the Mint be constantly furnished with Bullion in advance, amounting at least to two weeks coinage. If gold Bullion, requiring little or no refining, should be furnished in the same proportion, we could probably coin $100,000 per week.

The Officers of the Mint, are now, in fact, extending its capacity by building a new Foundry, and making other additional works, trusting, in some measure, to the next annual appropriation of Congress, to cover the expense; for the Director has no discretionary power, by law, to extend the establishment, beyond the appropriations for that purpose. What the capacity of the Mint may be after the above additional works shall be completed, cannot at present be ascertained; but it will, no doubt, be considerably increased.

I am Gentlemen &c.
R. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th Septemr. 1818.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th instant; agreeably to the following statement viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Dlls. per ann.	500 Dlls.
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1.200 " ditto	300 "
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1.500 " ditto	375 "
Joseph Richardson	Afsayer	" 1.500 " ditto	375 "
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	" 1.500 " ditto	375 "
Robert Scot	Engraver	" 1.200 " ditto	300 "
George Ehrengeller	Treasurers Clerk	" 700 " ditto	175 "
		Dollars =	2.400

I have the honor to be &c

R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th Septemr. 1818.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five Thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint.

I am with much respect

R. Patterson.

Dlls. 5.000

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the Year 1819.

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk

The Director	2.000 --		
The Treasurer	1200 --		
The Chief Coiner	1.500 --		
The Afsayer	1.500 --		
The Melter & Refiner	1.500 --		
The Engraver	1.200 --		
One Clerk	700 --	9.600	----

Wages of Laborers.

For wages of laborers employed at the different branches of Melting & Refining and Coining; Carpenter's, Millwrights, Machinery and Smith's work		10.075	----

Incidental & Contingent Expenses & Repairs

For repairs of Furnaces and of Machinery in general,			
including an additional Coining-press, Bar-iron,			
Black-smith's and Millwrights work, including			
Ground-rent and Taxes and the rent of two lots adjoin-	2.000 --		
-ing the Mint ----------			
Lead, Steel, Aqua-fortis, Vitriol, Potash, Candles, Tallow and a	.600 --		
variety of other articles necessary for the establishment	1875 --		
Wood & Coals used for the Steam Engine, and other parts of the works	.675 --		
Melting Pots, Crucibles and Muffles, Ironmongery &c	.250 --		
Stationary & Fire-wood for the different Offices	3.000 --	8.400	----
Allowance for the wastage on Gold & Silver Coinage			
		Dollars = 28.075.	--

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 9th October 1818.

R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 1st December 1818.

Be pleased to issue your warrant
in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand, Seven Hundred
& Seventy Five Dollars, for the Incidental and Contingent expenses
and Repairs of the Mint.

I am with much respect
Rt Patterson.

Dolls. 4.775

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
December 1st 1818.

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your favor of the 27th ulto recalling to my recollection
that of the 25th of April last; in which you communicated the
desire of the President, that the Mint should afford the facilities
which it possesses, for striking the Medals, awarded by Congress, to
certain Officers of the Navy.

On this subject Sir, I beg leave to observe
that the blank dies were all promptly furnished to the Engraver,
whenever they were required. But I have to regret, that notwith-
-standing our utmost exertions, a new press fit for striking the
medals is not yet quite completed; for the press in which the
Indian Medals, and those for certain Officers of the Navy, were
struck, was so much injured by the operation, that it can be no
longer employed for that purpose.

The apparatus is now, however, in such
forwardness, that, it is confidently expected, the medals for which the
dies are prepared, will all, or nearly all, be struck, in the month of
February next. Be assured Sir, that nothing shall be wanting on the
part of the Officers of the Mint, to accomplish the desire of the
President, expressed in your communications.

I have the honor to be &c.

Rt Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City } Sir,

Mint of the United States
December 4th 1818.

Agreeably to the general directions,
contained in your letter of the 20th of January last, I have caused
assays to be made of the several species of foreign Gold & Silver coins,
made current in the United States, by an Act of Congress passed the
29th of April 1816. The result of the assayers report is as follows.

						Carats		Grs.
Gold coins	of Great Britain	made of	2 pieces	(Guineas)		22.	—	0.
ditto	of ditto	ditto	3 ditto	(Sovereigns)		22.	—	0.
ditto	of Portugal	ditto	5 ditto		barely	22.	—	0.
ditto	of France	ditto	5 ditto	(20 Francs)		21.	—	2¼
ditto	of Spain	ditto	5 ditto			20.	—	3¼
						ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Silver coins	of France	made of	5 pieces	(Crowns)		10.	18.	18
ditto	ditto	ditto	5 ditto	(5 Franc pieces)		10.	16.	0.

From the above report it appear

1st That, as the Gold Coins of Great Britain and of Portugal are of the
same quality with those of the United States, their intrinsic value
will be at the same rate of 100 cents for 27 grains; as regulated by law.

2d That the intrinsic value of the Gold Coins of France, will be at the rate
of 100 cents for $27\frac{381}{691}$ grains, or one dollar in 3.465 worse than their
legal value.

3d That the intrinsic value of the Gold Coins of Spain will be at the
rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{76}{133}$ grains; or one dollar in 399 worse than their
legal value.

4th That the intrinsic value of Silver French Crowns will be at the rate
of $117\frac{8}{10}$ cents per ounce, or $\frac{2}{10}$ of a cent in the ounce better than their
legal value.

5th That the intrinsic value of the Silver Five Franc pieces of France
will be at the rate of $116\frac{7}{10}$ cents, nearly, per ounce; or $\frac{9}{10}$ of a cent
nearly per ounce better than their legal value.

It may however Sir, be observed, that from long experience
by the Assayer of the Mint, it is found that the quality of foreign
coins, especially of Silver, is somewhat variable; as will appear
by comparing the above report with those of former years, their re-
-spective values, therefore, as regulated by the law of 1816, are
probably as near their average intrinsic values, as can well
be ascertained

I have the honor to be &c.
Rt Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Dec. 28th 1818.

The Honble
Wm. H. Crawford
Secy of the Treasury

Sir,

Having consulted the other Officers of the Mint, and deliberately considered the subject of the queries which I have had the honor of receiving in your letter of the 16th I shall now attempt their answer, without, however, vouching for any great degree of accuracy.

2.1 "What number of Eagles & half Eagles can the Mint, in its present situation coin per day?"

A. With the aid of a new foundry and refining furnace, which are now nearly completed, the Mint in its present situation, and coining Gold without Silver, would be able to prepare and strike about 7.000 pieces per day; or 35.000 per week, reckoning only 5 working days in the week; to allow for unavoidable accidents and interruptions.

2.2d What number of dollars? 3d. What number of half dollars? 4th. What number of 20.10 & 5 cent pieces?

A. Working Silver without Gold, the weekly coinage, in dollars, may be rated at 60.000, in half dollars, 85.000, and in smaller coins, 100.000 respectively; and beyond this, which would be fully double of the present years coinage, the operations of the Mint, could not be much extended, without erecting a new building, with some additional apparatus. For in our present situation, we are very much limited for want of room, having to rent two small adjoining lots for our necessary accommodation.

On the above estimate it may be proper to remark, (1) That in order to be constantly employed, deposits, whether of Gold or Silver, equal at least to two weeks coinage, should always be in advance.
(2) That the copper coinage is considered as continuing in constant operation, striking at least 100.000 cents per week.
(3) To effect the coinage above stated, there would be wanted an appropriation for additional workmen, wastage and sundry incidental expenses, of about $8.000, in addition to the estimate lately transmitted from the Mint to the Treasury Department.

2.5. "What additional expense would it require, to coin double or quadruple the number of Silver coins which can be coined in the present situation of the Mint?"

A. So far as respects a double coinage, the answer is attempted in that to the foregoing queries; and for any further extension, as before observed, a new building would be required. From the nearest estimate which present circumstances will enable us to make, it is believed, the expenses for the purchase of a lot, and erecting a suitable building, with such additional apparatus as might be necessary, would amount to about $25.000; and that, from the time of its commencement, it might be finished in about 12 months. the coinage, in the mean time, being carried on at the present establishment. The lot and building at present occupied by the Mint would probably bring from 12 to 15.000 dollars.

over

2.6. Have you any particular information of the relative value of Gold and Silver, during the present year, in France & England? Has the late coinage in England raised the relative value of those metals?

A. In reply to the above, I would beg leave to refer you to the enclosed copy of an editorial eſsay, taken from a London paper of the 22nd of April last, in which the subject is treated with great perspicuity and to which I have little to add. The statement of facts, however, given in this eſsay corroborates an observation which I had the honor to make, during the last session of Congress, to Mr. Lowndes, then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in reply to a question which at that time, he was pleased to propose, and which I here transcribe.

2. Are any amendments in the laws of the U. S. necessary to secure the coinage of a more considerable quantity of Gold than has heretofore, been annually coined at the Mint?

A. Nothing occurs to me as adequate to this effect, except increasing the value of Gold, relatively to that of Silver; so that the ratio of the one to the other, may be somewhat greater than in any part of Europe. According to the standard in the U.S. this ratio, in the pure metals, is as 15 to 1. In some parts of Europe it is as 16 to 1; which I believe is, at present, the maximum. Though, as the coins of no one country in Europe are a legal tender in any other; Gold and Silver, whether in coins or bullion, become an article of commerce, and their relative values are continually varying according to circumstances. Considering the expense of the importation of Gold into the U.S. I should think that our government would be justifiable in adding ten per cent to the relative value of Gold. This would hold out a powerful and effectual motive for the importation of Gold into the U.S. and at the same time as powerful a barrier against its exportation. All the difficulties arising from the American Gold Coins now in circulation, might be readily obviated, either by calling them in for recoinage, or suffering them to paſs at the increased value.

Presuming that it would not be unacceptable, I have enclosed from the Aſsayer of the Mint, a description, with the impression and qualities of sundry species of Silver dollars, from S. America, which have from time to time been brought to the Mint as deposits. The whole amount of such deposits, during the present year is but little short of half a million of dollars.

I have also enclosed, a statement of the weights and qualities of sundry Silver coins, from different parts of Europe &c. &c. which may perhaps be acceptable.

I have the honor &c. &c. &c.
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th Decemr. 1818.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following statement, Viz;

Robert Patterson	Director at	2.000 Dlls. per ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer "	1,200 " ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner "	1,500 " ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer "	1,500 " ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner "	1,500 " ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver "	1,200 " ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treas. Clerk "	700 " ditto	175.

Dollars — 2.400

I have the honor to be &c.
Rt. Patterson.

An Abstract of the ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1818. inclusive

Amount paid in Salaries to the Officers & Clerk — —	$ 9.600	--
ditto in Wages to Laborers — — — — — — — —	9.006	64
ditto in Incidental & Contingent Expenses	5.096	91
Dollars —	23.703	55

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada. 31st Decemr. 1818.

A statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1818, inclusive, Viz;

		Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
Gold Coins — — — — — —		48588				242.940	--
Silver Coins — — — — — —		— — — —	1960322	361.174		1.070.454	50
Copper Coins — — — — — —		— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	3.167.000	— 31.670	.00
Gold Coins	48.588						
Silver do Half Dlls.	1.960.322						
" " Quar. Dlls.	361.174						
Copper " Cents	3.167.000						
Number of Coins	5.537.084			Amount in Dlls.		1.345.064	50

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada. 31st Decemr. 1818.

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1819

Sir,

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint, during the last twelve months.

From the statement of the Treasurer accompanying this report it will appear, that during the aforesaid period, the coinage at the Mint has been;

In Gold — 48.588 pieces, amounting to Dollars — 242.940
In Silver — 2321.496 pieces, amounting to — " 1.070.454½
In Copper — 3.167.000 pieces, amounting to — " 31.670
Making in the whole 5.537.084 pieces, amounting to — " $ 1.345.064½

From such additions to the present buildings and apparatus, as our limited site would admit, and which are now nearly completed; it is believed, that our future coinage will be very considerably increased; anticipating, what is not doubted, the continuance of a plentiful supply of Silver bullion, especially.—

I am Sir, &c.
Rt. Patterson.

Richard Peters
Judge of the District Court of the U.S. for Penna.
Charles Jared Ingersoll
Attorney General of the U.S.
John Steel, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 2nd February
1819.

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for Assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint, agreeably to law, on Monday morning next at ten O,Clock; to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am very respectfully &c.
Rt. Patterson.

William Lowndes Esqr.
Representative in Congress.
Washington City

Mint of the United States
February 3d. 1819

Sir,

Through Dr. Moore, at your desire, as he informs me, I have been favored with a copy of your Report, as Chairman of the Committee on the Coins of the United States.

The view which you have, in this Report, taken of the subject, is so full and perspicuous as to admit of no observations from me, which could make it more so.

You will, however, Sir, permit me to suggest a few remarks which, I have no doubt, must have occurred to yourself, but which you have not thought of sufficient importance to notice in your Report—

over

1. The Gold & Silver coins of the United States which will be in circulation at the passing of the act in contemplation, although of the same nominal and legal value, with the new coinage, will, however, be of 4 per cent more intrinsic value. Would it not be advisable to allow these to be deposited for recoinage? With respect to Silver, a mere individual would have little or no motive to make such deposits; but Banks would find a sufficient motive for this, in procuring a Silver coinage that would in a good measure, be secured from exportation; and on all the Silver that would be thus recoined the Government would gain its seigniorage of 4 per cent. The Gold coins would, I apprehend, be very generally recoined, as in this case, the depositor would gain 4 per cent.

2. Bullion or foreign coins, whether in Gold or Silver, will be imported by individuals or Banks, according to their respective market prices. The imported Gold will, most probably, find its way to the Mint, and the Silver also, when imported by Banks. But, Sir, would it not be practicable and greatly advantageous for the Government itself, through the Treasury Department, to import the precious metals, and thus increase the coinage, to any desirable extent.

I observe that in the new coinage, the relative value of the pure metals, will be somewhat leſs than 15 Silver to 1 Gold, the present relative value. Should it not be more? I fear that the seigniorage alone, on the coinage of Silver, will not be sufficient to accomplish the end in view

I am Sir, with very great respect &c. &c.
R. Patterson.

The Honble.
Wm Lowndes M.C.

Wm H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 30th March 1819

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following statement, Viz,

Robert Patterson	Director at	2000 Dlls.	per annum	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer .	1,200	" ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner .	1,500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer .	1,500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner .	1,500	" ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	1,200	" ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk	700	" ditto	175.
				Dlls 2,400.

I have the honor to be &c.
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 21st April 1819.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Five Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental and Contingent expenses and Repairs of the Mint, wages of Laborers &c.

I am respectfully, Sir, &c.
R. Patterson Dr.

Dollars 5.000.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 26th June 1819.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th instant, agreeably to the following statement, Viz;

Robert Patterson	Director at	2000 Dlls.	per annum	500.
James Rush	Treasurer "	1,200 Dlls.	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner "	1,500 Dlls.	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer "	1,500 Dlls.	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner "	1,500 Dlls.	ditto	300.
Robert Scot	Engraver "	1200 Dlls.	ditto	175.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk "	700 Dlls.		
				Dollars 2.400.

I have the honor to be &c.
R. Patterson.

The Secretary of the War Department
Washington City

Mint of the United States
June 30th 1819.

Sir,

Agreeably to your invitation, I repaired to West Point, and attended the examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, (generally from ten to twelve hours daily) from the first till the twenty second of this month, when the examination was nearly completed, and my duty at the Mint obliged me to return to Philada.

From the tenor of your letter of invitation, with that of the accompanying "extract of regulations", I had considered myself as a mere "individual visitor", and not as a constituent member of the board. But the other visitors being of a different opinion, I was induced, perhaps improperly, to join in the general report, which will shortly be delivered to you by Major Archer. You will, however, Sir, permit me to make a few remarks in my individual capacity. ——

over

the Military School, with respect to morals and orderly conduct, appears to me but little susceptible of further improvement. No time is afforded, nor does there appear in the students, much disposition, for dissipation. The whole of the time from reveille till tattoo, with short intervals for meals, being employed in their stated studies, recitation and military exercises.

The course of instruction at present pursued, so far as its objects extend, appears, in general, well calculated to attain the end in view, with perhaps this exception, that a disproportionate attention is paid to some parts of science which, however necessary to make an accomplished scholar, will but seldom, if ever, be called into practice in military life; while other parts of real practical importance, must of course, obtain a slighter attention. What I would therefore recommend, is, if not less theory, at least more practice. I would strongly recommend the erection of an Astronomical observatory; which may be effected at a moderate expense, and for which there can scarcely be conceived a more appropriate situation than West Point. Here the cadets, of the first class at least, might be regularly instructed and exercised in making all the necessary observations, and subsequent calculations, in practical Astronomy, and for this duty, few men, I presume, can be found better qualified than the present professor of Mathematics, Mr. Ellicott.– This subject, among others, is noted in the general report.

I was not a little surprised to find that there were no lightning rods attached to any of the buildings belonging to this establishment, except one to the powder magazine, on the shore of the river, which can afford no possible security to any of the buildings on the plane. A sufficient number of these rods however, might be made and erected by the Artificers, at a very trifling expense.

The number of persons at present on the Point, and in its vicinity, amounts to about Five Hundred, who might, and probably with few exceptions, would, attend public worship on the sabbath, if an opportunity were afforded. But the apartment at present occupied as a chapel, tho' the largest in the whole establishment, is incapable of containing more than about Two Hundred & Fifty. Would it not, then, be an object worthy the attention of Government, to have a suitable building erected for the above purpose?

I observed while at the Point, that some hours were employed by the Cadets every sabbath morning, in mere military exercise. Has not this a tendency to diminish in them that reverence and respect which all christians ought to entertain for this day of sacred rest? and is not this sunday field-day exercise, in fact, peculiar to the establishment at West Point.

I have the honor &c

R. Patterson.

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esq.
Soho, near Birmingham.
England.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia July 15th 1819.

Sir,

I am somewhat concerned in not having, as yet, received the invoice of cent-planchets which I wrote for on the 28th of August last, with instructions that they should arrive here the next spring or in the early part of the summer; nor, in even receiving a line from you since that dated the 4th of November last, in which you acknowledge the receipt of the bills I transmitted, amounting to £. 3.000 Stg. I still hope, however, that you will have made the shipment before the receipt of this; but if, unhappily, it should be otherwise, I must earnestly beg your prompt attention to the business.

You will no doubt take notice of the draw-back of half per cent allowed by the British Government, in consequence of the Commercial treaty, on the export duty paid by you on your former shipments, and charged to me.

I am respectfully &c

R. Patterson.

Per Ship Ganges-Chapman-Via Liverpool.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia ~~7th August~~ 1819.
28th September.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th instant; agreeably to the following statement.

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Dlls	per ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	1.200	"	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1.500	"	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1.500	"	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500	"	ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	1.200	"	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk	700	"	ditto	175.
				Dlls	2.400

R. Patterson.

William H Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 7th August 1819.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Five Thousand Dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint, wages of Laborers &c.

I am respectfully &c

R. Patterson.

Dollars 5.000

Mint of the United States
September 4th. 1819

Sir,

In consequence of a contract with Mr. Harrold, of the house of Belles & Harrold of Birmingham, to furnish the Mint with 25 Tons of copper-cent-planchets, 4 Tons have now arrived, and the balance is daily expected. You are therefore, Sir, requested to issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for 18.500 Dlls. which will be about the sum required to discharge the amount of the above invoice.

We have also, Sir, lately received from Mr. Boulton of Soho, 30 Tons of cent-planchets, leaving a balance due to him of £ 1.700 Stg: and as the demand for copper coins still continues, and rather increases, it is my wish to send him an order for 20 Tons more, to be furnished some time next summer; but as the payment, (by a former arrangement) is to be made in advance, on which however, interest is duly allowed, you are requested, Sir, to furnish the Treasurer of the Mint with the means of making this remittance and discharging the present balance, which will require a bill for about £ 5.000 Stg.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

Rt. Patterson.

The Honble.
Wm. H. Crawford
Secy. of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States
October 16th. 1819.

Sir,

On the 27th. of July last, I recd. your letter of May 28th. with the accompanying 30 Tons of copper-cent-planchets; which so far as yet examined, appear to correspond with the invoice. I would however, just observe, that, from such trials as have yet been made, the weight of the planchets, appears a little to exceed the legal weight. It is, indeed, not to be expected, that they should exactly correspond; but it would be more desirable that this difference should be rather the other way.

We shall stand in need of Twenty Tons more, sometime during the next summer or fall; for which, and to discharge the existing balance, I expect to transmit a bill, sometime this fall.

I am &c. &c.

Rt. Patterson.

Matw. R. Boulton Esqr.
Soho, near Birmingham

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the Year 1820

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk			
The Director	2.000		
" Treasurer	1,200		
" Chief Coiner	1,600		
" Melter & Refiner	1,500		
" Assayer	1,600		
" Engraver	1.200		
" One Clerk	700	9.600	- - -
Wages of Laborers.			
For wages of Laborers employed at the different branches of Coining, Melting & Refining; Carpenters, Millwrights, Machinery and Smiths work	- - -	9.050	- - -
Incidental & Contingent Expenses & Repairs			
For repairs of Furnaces, and of machinery in general including an additional coining press			
Bar-iron, Blacksmiths and Millwrights work			
Ground-rent and Taxes on the lot, and the rent of a building and lot adjoining the Mint	2.000		
Lead, Steel, Aqua-fortis, Vitriol, Pot-ashes, Tallow, & Candles, and a variety of other articles necessary for the establishment	600		
Wood and Coals used for the Steam Engine and	1.575		
other parts of the works	675		
Melting Pots, Muffles, Crucibles, Iron mongery &c.	250		
Stationary & Fire-wood for the different offices	3.000	8.100	- - -
Allowance for the Wastage on Gold & Silver Coinage			
Dollars	- - -	26.750	- - -

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 30th. October 1819.

Rt. Patterson. Dr.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
October Twenty — 1819.

Sir,

I have been honored with your letter of the 19th, in which you are pleased to invite my attention to the subject of our silver and copper coins.

This subject was agitated in Congress at different periods, some time ago, when I had occasion to express my sentiments relative to it, in letters to some of the members, as well as to the Secretary of the Treasury; and as the sentiments then expressed are those which I still entertain, I shall take the liberty of transcribing such parts of my correspondence as have a more immediate bearing on the subject; accompanied by some occasional remarks.

To William Findley Esquire, dated 7th January 1807

"I have just seen the copy of a bill, now pending in the Senate of the UStates (similar to one which passed through that branch of the Legislature, last session), the object of which is, – to order two new species of coins to be struck at the mint, Viz; – double-dismes, of standard Silver; and two cent pieces, of a composition of Silver & Copper.

With respect to the double disme, no very weighty reasons can, I apprehend, be urged, either for or against it; though the present denominations of small silver coins, especially with the aid of cents, seem to be amply sufficient to answer all the purposes of change, in a circulating medium. But against the two cent pieces, very great, and I should think, insuperable objections may be made, some of which I shall beg leave to suggest.

1st The composition, as is the case with most alloys; being much harder than either of its component ingredients; will be very difficult to work. The expense therefore of the Mint, would be greatly increased in proportion to the amount or value of the coinage; for, it may be safely affirmed, that the coinage of these two-cent pieces would cost Government as much, (I might perhaps say twice as much) as the coinage of an equal number of pieces of standard Silver; and this could not fail to bring the Institution into discredit with the public.

2nd The coin itself would have little or no intrinsic value; there being no branch of manufacture in which common braſs or copper might not be used with superior advantage; and the expense of separating the metals would be equal to, if not greater than the value of the metals when separated. The public therefore would scarcely submit to the circulation of so worthless a coin. Counterfeits of this coin might be readily made with a composition of Copper and Zinc, which could not be easily detected."

(Continuation)

To Adam Seybert Esquire, dated March 14th 1814.

"I have frequently heard it suggested that the high price of Copper in consequence of the war, and non-importation from England, would probably tempt brass-founders, and other artists who make use of this metal, to melt down our Copper coins, 41½ cents of which will weigh a pound avoir:, while other copper of the same quality in sheets, will bring from 60 to 70 cents per pound. But though the Officers of the Mint have taken great pains to ascertain the fact, they have not met with any evidence that our copper coins have been melted down, especially in this city, and most probably very little in any other places. – The truth is, Sir, as you very well know, that sheet copper, or copper coins would, by mere fusion, be rendered brittle, and would require another different process to restore its malleability. With Zinc, our copper coins would indeed make good Braſs, but pig-copper at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, or copper clippings, from 25 to 30, the current prices, would answer equally well; and therefore brass-founders or workers in copper, who would take the pains of calculating, would find no motive for melting down our copper coins. &c"

[But even if this practice should take place, it would, in fact, be no evil, since it would only increase the demand for our copper coinage, and consequently the profits to Government.]

I would just observe, Sir, that at present the coinage of copper at the Mint, amounts to Dlls. 240. per day, with a single press; and that Copper from England may be procured, to any desirable amount, at such a price as to yield to our Government a very handsome profit, – not leſs perhaps, on an average, even at the present advanced price, than 25 per cent. There seems, therefore, little danger, but that our country may be amply supplied with this species of currency, and a stock laid up, sufficient for any future contingency.

With respect, Sir, to your suggestion, "to multiply the 5. 10 & 20 cent pieces of silver of the standard fineness, but from five to ten per cent below the proportional weight of the dollar," I would beg leave to observe.

1st That if Government would charge this 5 or 10 per cent as seigniorage on the coinage of small silver, it might greatly retard the deposits of silver Bullion; as few depositors, (Banks especially, which are the chief), would be willing to give more in real intrinsic value, than they would be entitled to receive. If, indeed, this difference should be in favor of the depositor, the above objection would be removed; but in either case, payments in this depreciated coin, would be considered as an imposition.

2nd That an exchange would be immediately created between the heavy and the light silver coins, especially those of the same denomination; and in some cases, though in a small degree, the obligation of contracts might be impaired, 3rd. That having consulted the Officers of most of the Banks in this city, they all declare that they experience no inconvenience from a deficiency of small change; and some of them have even more than they desire.

I am respectfully Sir, &c

Rt Patterson D. M.

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
November 5th 1819.

(Here the copy of the latter paragraph, in the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, of 4th Septemr. in page 86 - is inserted, beginning with the words, "We have also &c" and ending with the words "about £ 6.000 Stg." after which the letter continues thus.)

Since writing the above, I have sent the order there mentioned, to Mr. Boulton, and must therefore beg leave to renew the above request for the bill of exchange.

If, Sir, you should think it advisable to increase the order to any greater amount, then, by giving Mr. Boulton timely previous notice, he might be enabled to furnish the supply, on the lowest possible terms. But on this point I must request your directions.

I have the honor to be &c.

Rt Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 11th Decemr. 1819.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars, for the Incidental & Contingent expenses & repairs of the Mint - Wages of Laborers &c

I have the honor to be &c

Rt Patterson.

Dollars - 8.475 -

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 22nd December 1819.

Sir,

Agreeably to the general directions contained in your letter of the 31st Decemr. 1816. I have had Assays made of the sundry species of Foreign Coins, therein mentioned; namely, "the Gold Coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain; and the Crowns of France and the Five-Franc pieces". The Assays of the foreign gold coins might, perhaps, have been omitted, as they have now ceased to be a legal currency; they have, however, for the present, been included in the Assayers report; Viz,

		Carats	Grs.
3 pieces of British Sovereigns		22.	0.
3 do Portugal Coins		21.	$3\frac{15}{16}$
3 do French	(20 Francs)	21.	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3 do Spanish	(Doubloons)	20.	$3\frac{1}{4}$

	Onz.	dwt.	Grs.
3 French Crowns	10.	18.	18.
3 ditto Five-Franc pieces	10.	16.	0.

From the above report it appears,

1st. That the gold coins of Great Britain, being of the same quality with those of the U. States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for 27 Grains.

2nd. That the Gold coins of Portugal, being 1/16 of a carat grain inferior to those of the United States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{9}{464}$ Grs.

3rd. That the Gold coins of France will be at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{81}{173}$ Grs.

4th. That the Gold coins of Spain will be at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{60}{71}$ Grs.

5th. That the Silver French Crowns, will be at the rate of 117.8 cents per Ounce.

6th. That the Silver Five-Franc pieces, will be at the rate of 116.3 cents per Ounce.

I have the honor to be &c.

Rt Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th December 1819

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant; agreeably to the following statement. Viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Drs.	per Ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1.200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	" 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500	ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	1.200	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk	700	ditto	175.
				Drs. 2.400

I have the honor to be &c, Rt Patterson.

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1819. Viz.;

	Hf. Eagles	Hf. Dollars	Qr. Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
Gold Coins ----	51.723	----	----	----	258.615	---
Silver Coins ----	----	2.208.000	144.000	----	1.140.000	---
Copper Coins ----	----	----	----	2.671.000	26.710	---
No of pieces, Gold Coins (Hf. Eagles)	51.723					
do do Silver do (Hf. Dlls.)	2208.000					
do do do do (Qur. Dlls.)	144.000					
do do Copper do (Cents)	2.671.000					
No of pieces of all the Coins ---	5.074.723	Total value of all the Coins			$1.425.325	---

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office, Philada. 31st Decemr. 1819.
(signed) James Rush.

An Abstract of the Ordinary Expenses of the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1819. Viz.;

	Dollars	Cts.
Amount paid in Salaries to the Officers & Clerk ---	9.600	
ditto — in Wages of Laborers ----------	9.476	93
ditto — in Incidental & Contingent expenses --	5.931	83
Dollars -	25.008	76

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada. 31st December 1819

(signed) James Rush.

Directors
Annual
Report.

James Munroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1820

Sir,

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer accompanying this report, it will appear, that within the above period the coinage has been—

In Gold 51.723 pieces, amounting to — Dlls. 258.615
In Silver 2.352.000 pieces, amounting to — " " 1.140.000
In Copper 2.671.000 pieces, amounting to — " " 26.710
Making in the whole 5.074.723 pieces, amounting to — Dlls. 1.425.325

The amount of coinage would have been considerably greater, had a sufficient supply of Bullion been regularly furnished; but for four or five months no deposits of any consequence were received. During this interval, however, the workmen were advantageously employed in completing and improving the buildings and machinery belonging to the establishment. And the Mint is now, it is believed, fully competent to coin all the Gold and Silver, which it is probable, will hereafter be received, as well as to carry on the Copper coinage to any desirable amount; for, even with a single press, at the rate it is now working, 80 Tons (7½ millions of cents) may be coined in the course of a year.

I have the honor to be &c.
Rt. Patterson

Mint of the United States
January 13th 1820

Sir,

In one of this morning's papers [The Aurora] I observe the copy of a letter from you to Mr. Neville of Pittsburgh, "respecting the Medals given by Congress to certain Officers". Now Sir, as on this subject I can communicate all the information, which it is probable may be required, I beg leave to inform you—

"The copy of letter herein mentioned will be found on the following page."

That, while Mr. Burr was Vice President of the U.States, he brought to the Mint a pair of dies for Medals, commemorative of Gen. Gates' capture of Burgoyne, with which, at his request, Mr. Eckfeldt, now Chief Coiner, struck and delivered to him, twelve Silver and a number of Tin Medals.

The dies were left by Mr. Burr in the custody of Mr. Eckfeldt. They are still in good preservation and ready to be delivered to any person authorized to receive them.

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.
Rt. Patterson.

Thomas Jefferson
Monticello

Copy of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated—

Monticello December 18th 1819.

Sir,

On receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, I turned to my papers respecting the medals given by congress to certain officers—they charged their minister of finance with procuring them, and he put the execution into the hands of Col. Humphreys, when he went to Paris as secretary of legation—but he returning before much progress was made, left the completion with me.

I had them completed, and when I returned from France, in 1789, I brought two complete sets, and delivered them to General Washington, the one in Silver for himself, the others in Gold or Silver, as voted by Congress, were for the officers, and delivered to Colonel Washington to be presented. That to Colonel Morgan, was of Gold—each die cost 2400 livres, and the Gold for the medal was 400 livres as an additional charge.

Congress had directed copies in Silver to be presented to the different sovereigns of Europe and to the Universities of that quarter and of our own; this part of the business being unfinished, was left with Mr. Short, and finally, I believe, dropped

The dies were directed to be deposited in the office of Mr. Grand, banker of the United states, and, I think, they were afterwards directed to be sent here, and deposited in the Treasury office; but of this I am not sure.

If they are not in our Treasury, they ought still to be in the office of Mr. Grand.

The dies we considered as the property of the United States and if not sent here, can, I imagine, be found by our Minister at Paris, although Mr. Grand be dead long since, a Mr. Gautier succeeded in his house, but retired long since to Geneva, is still living, as far as I know, and can give information on the subject.

Perhaps Mr. Short of Philadelphia, can also give information.

This is the sum of my knowledge of the matter, which is tendered with assurances of my respect.

Mr. Neville. Th. Jefferson.

Richard Peters Esqr. Judge of the District Court of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll. Attorney General of the United States
John Steel, Esquire, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 8th February 1820

Please to take notice, that the commissioners for assaying the coins of the past year will meet at the Mint, agreeably to law, on Monday morning next, at ten O'clock, to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am respectfully &c.
Rt. Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia March 6th 1820

Sir,

I have been favored with your letter of the 2nd on the subject of medals, "directed by resolutions of Congress to be presented to such of the Naval Officers of the U. S. as distinguished themselves during the late war"; and in reply beg leave to assure you, that every facility which the Mint can afford, in the execution of this service, will be promptly & cheerfully given.

The number of Gold medals which the Navy Agent, Mr. George Harrison, contracted for with Mr. Eckfeldt chief coiner, to be struck at the Mint, was 16, and of Silver medals 488. Of the former 14 and of the latter 79, have been struck, and delivered to Mr. Harrison. Twelve of the Silver Medals struck on common Hubs' dies, have been this day returned, so injured by handling, or other imprudent treatment, that they must be struck over again. Three of the dies which failed, in striking the Gold Medals, were, by Mr. Harrison, returned to Mr. Furst, the Engraver with whom he had made the contract, to have them replaced by new dies. Two of these are now finished and ready for hardening; and the third will probably be ready in a short time.

Mr. Eckfeldt will proceed in striking the balance of the medals, both Gold and Silver, as fast as his official duty in the Mint will permit; and deliver them from time to time, in boxes of about twenty, to Mr. Harrison, to be transmitted to the Navy Department.

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.
Rt. Patterson.

The Honble.
Wm. H. Crawford
Secy. of the Treasury

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th March 1820

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following statement, Viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	at Ds. 2.000	per ann.	$500.
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1.200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	" 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	" 1.500	ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	" 1.200	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk	" 700	ditto	175.
				Dollars 2,400

I have the honor to be &c
Rt. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 26th April 1820.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Eleven Thousand Two Hundred and Fourteen Dollars, Ninety-four Cents and Five Mills; being the balance of the Profit & Loſs account on the 31st December last, and is meant to cover the wastage on Gold and Silver at the Mint, to that time.

I am respectfully Sir,
Rt. Patterson.

Dollars 11.214.94½

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 6th May 1820.

Sir,

Five Tons of Copper-cent Planchets have just arrived at this Port, from the house of Belles & Harrold, of Birmingham, amounting to £ 783 Sterlg; which at par, will come to Dolls. 3.480. There is also expected, in a few days, a further invoice of Five Tons; probably at the same rate; the whole will then amount to Ds. 6.960. – You are therefore Sir, requested to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Dollars 6.500 – which, with the balance now in his hands, will it is believed cover the whole expense.

I have the honor to be &c.
Rt. Patterson.

Meſsrs. P. H. & T. Crapon
Savannah Ga.

Mint of the United States
May 27th 1820

Gentlemen,

I have received your favor of the 17th and in reply have to inform you, that agreeably to the laws of the U. S. establishing and regulating the operations of the Mint, no coinage in Gold or Silver is ever made on account of the Government, and consequently no coins of those metals can ever be "on hand", except for the payment of deposites. Deposites made of Gold, will (when coined), be paid in Gold; and of Silver, in Silver; but no commutation of the one for the other.

On receiving your deposit of Spanish Dollars, the Mint, most probably, could immediately commence the coinage of small change; dismes and quarter dollars; but no half-dismes can at present be conveniently struck.

The Mint will receive as deposits, Gold and Silver, whether in Bullion or in Foreign Coins, at their real intrinsic values, without any deduction for coinage, except a very small one for refining, when under the legal standard.

From numerous aſsays, the following appears to be the intrinsic values of foreign Gold and Silver Coins. Viz;

British and Portuguese	Gold Coins	$ 17.77	per ounce Troy
French	ditto	17.45	
Spanish	ditto	16.84	
British	Silver Coins	1.18	
French	Crowns	1.17½	
"	5 Franc-Pieces	1.16	
Spanish	Silver Coins	1.15½	

On consulting the Officers of the U.S. Bank, I am authorized to assure you, that with the view of distributing small change, as much as possible, throughout the U.S. they will exchange, value for value, without discount, small Silver Coins, (dismes and quarter dollars), in exchange for foreign Gold or Silver coins, to any moderate amount, in anticipation of the coinage of this Gold and Silver, at the Mint.

I am respectfully &c
Rt. Patterson.

☞ Cents, to any desirable amount may be had, at the Mint, for an equal amount in specie, or any paper receivable at the Bank U.S.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th June 1820.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th instant; agreeably to the following statement.

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Ds.	per ann.	$ 600.
James Rush	Treasurer	1.200	" ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1.500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	1.500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500	" ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	1.200	" ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk	.700	" ditto	175.
			Dollars	2.400

I have the honor to be &c.
Rt. Patterson D. M.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 22nd August 1820

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Three Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental and Contingent Expenses and Repairs of the Mint, Wages of Laborers &c.

I have the honor to be &c.

Dollars 3.000.

Rt. Patterson D. M.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th September 1820

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th instant, agreeably to the following statement:

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Ds.	per ann.	$ 600.
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1200	" ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1.500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	1.500	" ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500	" ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	" 1.200	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk	" 700	ditto	175.
				$ 2.400

I have the honor to be &c.
Rt. Patterson

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the Year 1821

		Dollars	Cts.
Salaries of the Officers & Clerk			
The Director	2.000		
" Treasurer	1.200		
" Chief Coiner	1.500		
" Aſsayer	1.500		
" Melter & Refiner	1.500		
" Engraver	1.200		
" One Clerk	.700		
		9.600	---
Wages of Laborers			
For wages of Laborers employed at the different branches of coining, melting & refining, carpenters, millwright, machinery and smiths work	------	9.050	---
Incidental & Contingent Expenses & Repairs			
For repairs of Furnaces and of machinery in general – including new screws for Coining-Presses – bar-iron, blacksmith's and millwright's work, ground-rent and taxes on the Lot, and the rent of a building and lot adjoining the Mint.	2.000		
Lead, Steel, Aqua-fortis, Vitriol, Pot ashes, Tallow and Candles, and a variety of other articles necessary for the establishment	650		
Wood and Coals used for the Steam Engine, and other parts of the works	1.520		
Melting-pots, Muffles, Crucibles, Iron-mongery &c.	690		
Stationary and Fire wood for the different Offices	250		
Allowance for the Wastage on Gold & Silver Coinage	3.000		
		8.110	---
	Dollars	26.760	---

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 19th October
1820

Rt. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia October 14th 1820

Sir,

In a letter which I had the honor of addressing to you on the 4th of September 1819, and of which I transmitted you a duplicate on the 5th November following, I informed you that we had lately received from Mr. Boulton, of Soho, 30 Tons of cent-planchets leaving a balance due to him of £1.700 Stg. — And that as the demand for copper coins still continued, and (at that time) rather encreased, it was my wish to send him an order for 20 Tons more, to be furnished some time in the next summer; but as the payment, by a former arrangement is to be made in advance, on which however, interest is duly allowed, you were requested to furnish the Treasurer of the Mint with the means of making this remittance, and discharging the outstanding balance, the whole being then estimated at about £5.000 Stg.

On the 16th of October following, I wrote to Mr. Boulton for the further supply, mentioned above, with an intimation that I expected to transmit him a bill, sometime in the fall, in payment of this order and of the former balance.

Since that time I have had no communication from Mr. Boulton, and as the demand for Copper Coins has, for some time, greatly decreased, (about $50,000, being now in our vaults) I presume it would not be advisable to renew the order to Mr. Boulton for any further supply; especially on the inconvenient terms of anticipated payments.

The balance still due to Mr. Boulton, including the interest which will have accumulated thereon, before payment can probably be made, may be estimated at about £1.800 Stg. You are therefore, Sir, most respectfully requested to furnish the Treasurer of the Mint, with the means of discharging the above.

I have the honor to be &c.
R. Patterson D. M.

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esq.
Soho, near Birmingham.
England.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia October 26th 1820

Sir,

On the 29th of July 1819, I wrote you acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 28th May with 30 Tons of copper-cent-planchets &c.

To the contents of this letter, respecting the weight of the planchets (by law 7 dwts.), as also to the last paragraph of that of the 15th of July respecting the draw-back of half per cent, your attention is requested.

The Treasurer of the Mint finds it inconvenient, indeed, impracticable, to continue the practice of transmitting bills for the payment of copper planchets in advance. He therefore now transmit you a bill for £1.800 Stg: which it is believed, will be but a little in or over the balance due at the time of the maturity of the bill.

The Mint will stand in need of 20 or 25 tons more of Copper cent-planchets, as soon as you can conveniently send them. The amount will be paid, on the receipt of the planchets, to your order in any part of the United States, or transmitted to yourself, in a bill of Exchange, at your option. You will please to pay particular attention to the casks in which the copper is contained, they should not only be sufficient for the safe carriage of their contents to this place; but for the carriage of the coins from hence, to the different parts of the United States. For some years past, your casks have been generally insufficient for this purpose, and new ones had to be procured.

You will also please to have strict attention paid, in the shipment of the casks, that they be not placed along with salt. The last shipment was greatly injured from this cause.

You will please, without loſs of time, to acknowledge the receipt of this, and inform me at what time you will probably be able to ship the planchets.

I am sir, respectfully
R. Patterson.

P.S. The bill enclosed is drawn by L. Cheves, President of the Bank of the United States & countersigned by James Houston, Aſsistant Cashier, on Baring Brothers & Co. London, in favor of James Rush, Treasurer of the Mint & by him endorsed — for £1800 Stg. dated the 21st October 1820 — at 60 days sight.

Original per the Ship Lancaster. Burkhart — via Liverpool
Duplicate per " " Electra . Robinson — via London
Triplicate per " " Tontine . Turley — via London

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 11th Novem. 1820.

Sir, Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars and Six cents for the Incidental and Contingent Expenses and Repairs of the Mint, Wages of Laborers &c.

I am respectfully Sir
Your very obdt. Servant
R. Patterson

Dollars 2.935.06

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th December 1820.

Sir:

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following statement; viz,

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Dls.	per ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	at 1.200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	at 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	at 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500	ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	at 1200	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treas. Clerk	at 700	ditto	175.
			Dollars	2.400

I have the honor to be &c.
R. Patterson.

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1820.

	Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dismes	Cents	Dollars	Cents
Gold Coins	263.806					1.319.030	--
Silver Coins		751.122	127.444	942.587		501.680	.70
Copper Coins					4.407.550	44.075	.50
Pieces of Gold Coins	263.806						
		751.122					
		127.444					
Pieces of Silver Coins	1.821.153	942.587					
Pieces of Copper Coins	4.407.550				4.407.550		
Number of Coins struck	6.492.509	Amount of all the Coins Dls				1.864.786	20

Mint of the United States, Treasurer's Office Philada. 30th December 1820
(Signed) James Rush.

To rent the house in the Alley of the Mint.

Mint of the United States
June 6th 1805

It appearing to the Director, that great inconveniences and many real dangers attend the renting the house in the Mint-alley (now belonging to Jacob Cromley) to free Negroes, and other people of low and doubtful character; and the Director being informed that the endeavors heretofore made, for renting the said house for the use of the Mint, have proved ineffectual; yet it is now probable that the same may be attained, if proper measures are used in time; he directs, Mr. Eckfeldt to make application in his own name, to lease the said house for the benefit of the Mint, and upon obtaining the same and assigning it to the Director, for the time being, for the benefit of the United States; the rent shall be paid accordingly by Warrant from the Director.

(Signed) Elias Boudinot. D. M.

To Import Steel for Dies

Mint of the United States
June 6th 1805

The proper Officer having reported, that the Steel for making Dies is nearly exhausted and none to be had in the city, the Director orders Mr. Eckfeldt the assistant to the Chief-Coiner to make application to some proper person to import about half a Ton of the proper Steel for making Dies, for the use and at the risk of the Mint.

(Signed) Elias Boudinot. D. M.

To commence allowance for Drink-money, to the workmen, in June

Mint of the United States
27th June 1805

The Director being informed that the quantity of Bullion now in operation, added to the extreme heat of the weather, makes the workmen desirous of having their allowance for Drink to begin with the month of June and end with August, instead of September, as formerly; It is ordered that the allowance be made accordingly, by being charged in this month, instead of July, and to continue three months, as usual.

(Signed) Elias Boudinot. D. M.

To purchase a new Cart
for the Mint }

Mint of the United States.
July 16th 1805.

Finding that the Cart, formerly belonging to the Institution is rendered unfit for use, and that one is frequently needed I request that you will purchase a Cart for the use of the Mint and let it be charged to the account of Contingent Expenses.

(signed) Robert Patterson D. M.

Adam Eckfeldt
Aſsistant Coiner &c }

To erect a gate, at court
running into Sugar-Alley. }

Mint of the United States
July 16th 1805.

For the better security of the property belonging to the Mint, you will please to have made and hang at the entrance of the small court into Sugar-Alley, a substantial gate, always to be kept shut, unless when any business relative to the Mint shall require it to be opened — and let the expense be charged to the account of contingent expenses.

(signed) Robert Patterson D. M.

Adam Eckfeldt
Aſsistant Coiner }

No repairs or alterations, attended
with extra expense, to be made }

Mint of the United States
November 14th 1806.

The Director of the Mint desires and requests, that no additions repairs or alterations in the machines or apparatus belonging to any department in the Institution, attended with any extra expense, or interruption to the proper business of the Mint, be in future undertaken, without previously consulting the Director, and obtaining his consent; and the several Officers of the Institution and their assistants will please to conduct themselves accordingly.

(signed)
Robert Patterson D. M.

To shut up the Mint
on the 4th of July. }

Mint of the United States
July 3rd 1806.

The Director orders the Mint to be shut up on the Fourth July instant, that the Officers & Workmen may keep the day with their fellow citizens.

(signed) Robert Patterson D. M.

To purchase Steel for Dies. }

Mint of the United States
October 2nd 1806

The proper Officer having reported, that the Steel for making Dies is nearly exhausted, and none to be had in the City, the Director orders Mr. Eckfeldt, the aſsistant to the Coiner to make application to some proper person, to import about Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds of the Steel proper for making Dies, for the use and at the risk of the Mint.

(signed) Robert Patterson D. M.

Memorandum.

Appointment of John Reich
as Aſsistant Engraver }

Robert Patterson, Director of the Mint of the United States, has, with the approbation of the President of the United States, employed John Reich, as an Aſsistant Engraver in said Mint, at the Salary of Six Hundred Dollars per annum, to be paid quarter yearly from the date hereof. And the said John Reich covenants and engages to execute any work, in the line of his profession, which may be required of him, either by the Director or by the Chief-Engraver, whether for the immediate use of the Mint; or for that of the United States when ordered by a resolution or Act of Congress or by the President for that purpose; Provided, that in the execution of any such work, no extraordinary hours of labor or attendance be required, without an adequate compensation therefore. In witness of this agreement the said Director and the said John Reich have hereunto interchangeably set their hands, this first day of April 1807.

Witneſs to
signature } Adam Eckfeldt.

Jno. Reich.

To shut up the Mint on the 4th of July }

Mint of the United States
July 3rd 1807.

The Director orders the Mint to be shut up on the Fourth of July instant, that the Officers and Workmen may keep the day with their fellow citizens.

(signed) Robert Patterson Dir.

To shut up the Mint on the 4th of July }

Mint of the United States
Philada. 2nd July 1808.

Next Monday being the Anniversary of American Independence the business of the Mint will be suspended, in order that the Officers and workmen may have an opportunity of celebrating that event in common with their fellow citizens

(signed) Robert Patterson, Director,

Strictures on the irregularity of the attendance of Workmen }

Mint of the United States.
January 23rd 1809

The Director is sorry to learn, that some of the Workmen employed in this Institution are frequently chargeable with want of regularity in their attendance during the stated hours of labor. He therefore thinks it proper to renew the orders formerly given on this head, and accordingly, he strictly requires and expects that, in future, all the Workmen belonging to the Mint, shall punctually and faithfully attend to their respective employments during the whole of the time appointed for labor; unless, that in any particular case, and for some special reason, Mr. Eckfeldt, or some other Officer of the Institution, shall grant a dispensation or leave of absence.

The Doorkeeper of the Mint will keep a roll of the several workmen, and will daily mark the time that each shall be absent during the hours of labor, without leave obtained as above, and shall every Saturday make a report of these delinquencies to the Director, who will take such further measures, either by a deduction from the Wages of such delinquent or otherwise, as he shall judge most effectual to remedy the evil complained of.

(signed) Robert Patterson, Director.

To shut up the Mint on the 4th of July }

Mint of the United States
Philada. 3rd July 1809.

Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the American Independence the business of the Mint will be suspended, in order that the Officers and Workmen may have an opportunity of celebrating that event in common with their fellow citizens.

(Signed) Robert Patterson, Dir.

To shut up the Mint on Good Friday }

Mint of the United States
Philada. 18th April 1810

The Director orders that the business of the Mint be suspended on Good Friday next agreeably to the custom of former years.

(Signed) Robert Patterson, Dir.

To shut up the Mint on 4th July }

Mint of the United States
Philada. 3rd July 1810.

Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the American Independence, the business of the Mint will be suspended, in order that the Officers and Workmen may have an opportunity of celebrating that event, in common with their fellow citizens.

(Signed) Robert Patterson, Dir.

Duties of the Watchman and Doorkeeper }

Mint of the United States
January 29th 1814

The Director of the Mint establishes the following regulations respecting the duties of the watch or Door Keeper of the Institution

On Working Days

The hours of attendance at the Mint, shall be from Nine O'Clock in the morning till One O'Clock in the afternoon from Two O'Clock in the afternoon till Six O'Clock in the evening
from Nine O'Clock in the evening till Eight O'Clock in the morning

On Sundays

He shall remain in the Mint till One hour after Sun rise. Visit the same between the hours of morning and

and afternoon worship, return at Eight O'Clock in the evening and remain till Eight O'Clock the next morning.

Mr Stem will please to take charge of the Mint during the absence of the Watch or Door-Keeper – Viz; From eight till nine in the morning, from one till two in the afternoon and from six till nine in the evening, and will occasionally visit the buildings on Sundays during the absence of the Door Keeper.

(signed) R. Patterson D. M.

Reducing the Number of the Workmen of the Mint }

Mint of the United States
December 7th 1814

The Director of the Mint finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of reducing the number of Workmen in the establishment. You will therefore, Sir, take notice, that after the termination of the present Year, you will consider yourself as discharged from any further attendance or services at the Mint.

Names with Copies served }

(signed, R. Patterson

Robert McCannen
Amos Holahan
James McCannen
William Wattmar
John Wilson

True Copy
L. Sharpe Clk.

Reducing the Number of the Workmen of the Mint }

Mint of the United States
February 1st 1815

The Director of the Mint finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of reducing the number of workmen in the Establishment.

You will therefore, Sir, take notice that after the termination of the present month, you will consider yourself as discharged from any further attendance or services at the Mint

Names with Copies served }

(signed) R. Patterson Director

James Anderson
John Mann
John Mackes
George Baily } discharged March 31st 1815.

John Schriner
John Birnbaum } ditto May 1st

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1821

I have now the honor of laying before you, a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during this period there have been struck at the Mint,

In Gold Coins 263.816 pieces, amounting to &#36;1.319.030
In Silver Coins 1.821.153 pieces, amounting to 501.680 70/100
& In Copper Coins 4.407.550 pieces, amounting to 44.075 50/100

Making in the whole, Six Millions, Four Hundred and Ninety Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Nine pieces; amounting to One Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Six Dollars and Twenty cents.

The above coinage of Gold and Silver has in fact been the work of no more than nine months, for from the deficiency of deposits, the actual coinage did not commence till the beginning of April; and was even afterwards frequently interrupted from the same cause. The press employed in the copper coinage did not continue in operation more than six months, as the quantity of copper coins had accumulated far beyond the public demand.

From the above statement, with other well ascertained data, it may, I presume, be safely affirmed that the Mint, in its present improved state, will be found fully adequate to all the purposes for which it was originally established

I have the honor to be
With perfect respect
Your most obdt. servt.
R Patterson

To
James Monroe
President of the U.S. }

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 18th 1821

Sir,

Agreeably to your general instructions I have caused Assays to be made of the several species of foreign Silver Coins, still current by law in the United States

As foreign Gold Coins have all ceased to be a legal currency; their annual assays, it is presumed, may be discontinued.

The Assayers report is as follow

	Ounces. Dwt
No 1 - made of three French Crowns of different dates —	10 . 19
2 - made of three Five Franc Pieces — " — "	10 . 16
3 - made of three Spanish Dollars — " — "	10 . 15½

From the above report it appear

That the intrinsic value of French Crowns is per ounce — 117 873/891 Carats
of Five Franc Pieces — " — " — 116 329/891 " "
of Spanish Dollars — " — " — 116 84/891 " "

I have the honor to be &c
R. Patterson

Richard Peters Esqr Judge of the District Court of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll Attorney General of the United States
John Steel Esquire. Collector of the Port of Philadelphia

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 7th February 1821.

Sir,

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for Assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint agreeably to law, on Monday morning next, at ten O'Clock, to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am respectfully &c
R. Patterson Dr

Doctor Samuel Moore
Representative in Congress
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 7th February 1821

The object of the bill now before Congress which you have sent me, is to raise the value of our Gold Coins, relatively to that of our Silver Coins. This purpose may be effected in three different ways. (1) By preserving the present quality of our Gold Coins and merely reducing their weight (2) By preserving the present weight and reducing the quality. (3) By reducing both the weight and quality.

The first of the above expedients is that proposed in the bill, for though the quality is not rigidly the same with that of our present coins, it is extremely near it; and the weight assigned to the Eagles, would raise the ratio of pure Gold to Silver from 16:1 only to 15 3/4, and the intrinsic value of the Old Eagle would be 10 40/00 with a very small fraction over. If it should be contemplated to raise the ratio to 16 for 1; which being that both in Spain and Portugal, may probably be judged not too much; then, if the weight remains unaltered, the quality would be reduced from 22 to 20 5/8 carats; (nearly the same with the Spanish standard,) and the Eagle would contain 232 1/32 pure and 270 Grains of standard Gold. If the quality should remain unaltered and the weight diminished; then the Eagle would still contain 232 1/32 Grains of pure and only 253 1/8 Grains of standard Gold. But if both the weight and quality should be diminished, and that the French standard 1/10 alloy should be adopted then the Eagle would contain, as above, 232 1/32 Grains of pure, and 257 9/11 Grains of standard Gold. Or to avoid a fraction in the standard weight, let this be 255 Grains, and consequently the weight of pure Gold 232 1/2 Grains. The ratio would then, though not rigidly, be exceedingly near 16 to 1 and this last expedient ought, I think, be preferred.

The advantage of reducing the quality of our Gold Coins, would be sensibly felt, both by the Mint and the depositors; for as most of the Gold deposits are inferior to our standard, refining becomes necessary, which increases both the labor and the wastage, and is besides a charge to the depositor for the materials employed in the process.

Yours very Affectionately
R. Patterson

Doctor Samuel Moore
Representative in Congress
Washington City

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 12th March 1821.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for three Thousand Dollars, for the Incidental & Contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint; wages of laborers &c.

I am respectfully &c
Rt. Patterson

Dollars 3000

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th March 1821

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant, agreeably to the following statement, viz.

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000	Dlls. per ann.	$500.
James Rush	Treasurer	at 1.200	ditto	" 300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	at 1.500	ditto	" 375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	at 1.500	ditto	" 375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	at 1.500	ditto	" 375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	at 1.200	ditto	" 300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	at 700	ditto	" 175.
				Dolls. 2,400

I have the honor to be &c
Rt. Patterson D. M.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
April 16 ~~June 19th~~ 1821

Sir,

In consequence of a contract with Mr. Harrold of the house of Belles & Harrold, of Birmingham, to furnish the Mint with 15 Tons of copper planchets, Ten Tons have arrived and the balance is daily expected. You are therefore Sir, requested to iſsue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for $11.200 which will be about the sum required to discharge the amount of the above order.

I have the honor to be &c
Rt. Patterson

Wm. H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
June 19th 1821

Sir,

With the last payment for Copper planchets to Mr. Boulton which was transmitted to him in a bill of exchange for £ 1800 Stg. the 26th of October last, an order was sent for 25 Tons more which have now arrived. The bill for this invoice, including a small balance on the last, will, by the time that payment can be made, amount to about £ 3.530 Stg. You are therefore Sir, most respectfully requested to furnish the Treasurer of the Mint with the means of discharging the above.

You are also Sir, requested to issue your warrant in favor of the said Treasurer, for Four Thousand Dollars for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint

I am Sir &c
Rt. Patterson

Dolls. 4.000

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28th June 1821

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th instant, agreeably to the following statement. Viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000	Dlls. per ann.	$500.
James Rush	Treasurer	at 1.200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	at 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	at 1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	at 1.500	ditto	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	at 1.200	ditto	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	at 700	ditto	175.
				Dlls. 2.400

I have the honor to be &c
Rt. Patterson D. M.

Matthew Robinson Boulton Esq.
Soho, near Birmingham
England.

Mint of the United States
July 21st 1821

Sir,

The Copper Planchets per the Kensington, Captn Hamilton, arrived at this port on the 12th of last month; and we have no doubt will correspond with your invoice. I must however observe, that a considerable quantity of the planchets have been so much injured, perhaps by the salt on board, or it may be from some other cause, as to be unfit for coinage in their present state. We did not however think it worth while ~~to have~~ to have the damages estimated, but received them as they were.

Towards the payment of your bill, I send you enclosed a bill of exchange for £ 3.257–13.5 Stg. drawn by LeRoy Bayard &Co on Messrs Collman Lambert &Co of London, in favor of James Rush Treasurer of the Mint, and by him endorsed to your order. From the present high rate of exchange (9½ above par) the sum appropriated by the Government for this purpose will fall short of the amount due, and as the demand for Copper Coins has now greatly decreased, it is not probable that we shall import any more for some years. It is therefore my earnest wish to close our account for the present; and for this purpose, I request that you would forward an order on the Treasurer of the Mint, for the outstanding balance, payable to some person in this city, or in any other part of the United States; which shall be honored with all possible dispatch.

I received by Capt. Hamilton, the elegant medal of your justly celebrated Father; for which you will please to accept my grateful acknowledgements. As this medal is too precious to be buried in my private cabinet, I have presented it in your name, to the American Philosophical Society, in this city; and hope you will not be displeased with the liberty I have thus taken.

I am Sir, &c.
Rt Patterson

Original per the Ship Kensington
Via Liverpool
Duplicate per the Ship Bainbridge Berry
Via Liverpool

Thomas T. Tucker Esquire.
Treasurer of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
July 25th 1821

Sir,

The Mint has now on hand, in copper coins and planchets upwards of Sixty Thousand Dollars. If issued immediately from the Mint, clear of freight or any other charges, except the Treasurers commission, the profit to Government, notwithstanding the late and present high rate of Exchange, would not be less than 24 per cent.

The expenses of freight and insurance, which you have authorized the Treasurer of the Mint to pay, may probably average about two per cent. But notwithstanding the great pains that have been taken, by circular letter and advertisements, to promote the distribution of these coins, their issue is still very slow; and the quantity on hand, would supply the usual present demand for several years. On consulting the officers of the U. States Bank, I am assured that their branches, and most probably other banks in the Inland parts of the country, would take cents to a considerable amount, provided the land carriage were paid by the Mint. Now Sir, as you are authorized by law (3d March 1795) to distribute the copper coins throughout the United States, at the risk and expense of the U. States, I would take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of the Mint to pay for their transportation by land carriage, within such limitations as you may think proper to prescribe; say not exceeding 7 per cent; which would make the average, I apprehend, not more than 4 per cent. For to Pittsburg, a distance of about 300 Miles, the present rate of transportation (including insurance) is but $2½ pr cwt. or about 5 per cent on the value, and to other places, generally in proportion to their distance.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.
Rt Patterson

William H. Crawford Esqr
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 2d August 1821

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Six Thousand and Three Dollars and Two Cents, being the balance of the Profit & Loss account on the 31st December last, and is meant to cover the wastage on Gold & Silver at the Mint to that time.

I am respectfully Sir,
Rt Patterson

$6003.02

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 27th September 1821

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th instant. agreeably to the following statement; Viz.

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2.000 Dlls	per ann.	$ 600.
James Rush	Treasurer	at 1.200	" ditto	" 300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	at 1.500	" ditto	" 375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	at 1.500	" ditto	" 375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	at 1.500	" ditto	" 375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	at 1.200	" ditto	" 300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk,	at 700	" ditto	" 175.
				Dollars 2.400

I have the honor to be &c.
Robert Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 13th October 1821

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Four thousand One Hundred and Fifty Six Dollars and Ninety Eight Cents, for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint – wages of Laborers &c.

I am &c. &c.

Dollars 4.156.98/100

R. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
November 16th 1821

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith the enclosed estimate of the probable expenses of the Mint Establishment for the ensuing year, and am Sir, with great respect and esteem.

Your Very Obedt. Servant
R. Patterson

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the year 1822.

		Dollars	Cents
Salaries of the Officers & Clerk			
The Director	2.000		
" Treasurer	1.200		
" Chief Coiner	1.500		
" Aſsayer	1.500		
" Melter & Refiner	1.500		
" Engraver	1.200		
" Treasurers Clerk	700		
		9600	---
Wages of Laborers.			
For wages of Laborers employed at the different branches of coining, melting and refining, Carpenter, Mill-wright, Machinery & Smith's work		9.550	---
Incidental & Contingent Expenses and Repairs			
For repairs of Furnaces, and machinery in general, including new screws for Coining-presses, rollers, bar-iron, blacksmith and millwright work, Ground-rent and Taxes on the lot, and the rent of a building and lot adjoining the Mint	2.500		
Lead, Steel, Aqua-fortis, Vitriol, Pot-ashes, Tallow and Candles; and a variety of other articles necessary for the Establishment	750		
Wood and Coals used for the Steam Engine, Furnaces and other parts of the works	2.050		
Melting-pots, Muffles, Crucibles, Iron-mongery &c.	860		
Stationary and Fire-wood for the different offices	250		
Allowance for the wastage on Gold & Silver Coinage	3.000		
		9.410	---
Dollars		28.560	---

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 16th November 1821.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
December 3rd 1821

Sir,

Being solicitous to close the Copper account of the Mint with Mr. Boulton, I desired him in my last, of July 21st (with which I transmitted him a bill of exchange for £ 3.287-13-1 Stg. on account of the balance then due) to draw on the Treasurer of the Mint for the outstanding balance. He has accordingly this day received his draft for £ 2.744 Stg. the amount, including interest, of said balance; which at 12 percent advance, the present current exchange, will amount to $ 1464.90 To this must be added $ 10.90 paid for freight and porterage on an invoice of copper planchets purchased of Belles & Harrold of Birmingham.

You are therefore Sir, most respectfully requested to issue your warrant for, say, Dlls. 1.500; which from a probable rise in the rate of exchange, may possibly be required.

I have the honor to be Sir, &c

Rt. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
December 22nd 1821

Sir,

Agreeably to your general instructions, I have caused Aſsays to be made of the several species of Foreign Coins, still current by law in the United States. The Aſsayers report is as follows—

		Onzs.	Dwt.	
No. 1.	Made of equal parts of 5 French Crowns	10.	19	fine in 12 Ounces
2.	ditto . . ditto of 5 Franc Pieces	10.	16	fine in 12 Ounces
3.	ditto . . ditto . . of 5 Spanish Dollars	10.	16	fine in 12 Ounces

The above Aſsays were made from Coins of the latest dates that could be procured, and as they correspond so nearly in quality with those Aſsayed on former occasions, it may be safely presumed, that no alterations have taken place in the quality of these coins.

The following statement of the average results of the five last annual assays, including the present, may not, perhaps be unacceptable, especially if Congress should think proper to legislate on the subject of Foreign Coins.

The Gold coins of Great Britain and of Portugal are constantly found to be of the same quality with those of the United States, (those of Portugal, however, being rather base) viz; 22 carats fine in 24. and as the Eagle (10 dollar piece) weighs 270 grains, it follows that the value of these coins is one dollar for 27 grains; — or 88 8/9 (say 88.89 cents per dwt.

The Gold Coins of France average 21 carats 2 7/12 grains fine in 24 carats consequently their value will be one dollar for 27.43 grains 87.29 cents per dwt.

The Gold coins of Spain average 20 car. 3/4 grs. fine in 24 carats; consequently their value will be one dollar for 28.54 grains. — or 84.09 cents per dwt.

The standard quality of the Silver coins of the United States, is, by law, is 10 onzs. 14 dwt. 4 7/13 grains, fine in 12 ounces, and the weight of the Dollar 17 dwt. 8 grains — consequently their value per ounce is 115 7/13 cents.

The average quality of Silver French Crowns, is 10 onzs. 18 dwt. 13 grs. fine, in 12 ounces; consequently their value will be 117.73 cents per ounce.

The average quality of Silver 5 Franc Pieces of France, is 10 onzs. 16 dwt fine, in 12 ounces; consequently their value will be 116.36 cents per ounce.

The average quality of Spanish Dollars is 10 onzs. 15 dwt. 18 grs. fine in 12 ounces; consequently their value will be 116.23 cents per ounce.

The above average values of foreign coins, differ but little from those established by former acts of Congreſs, as will be seen by the following comparison.

	By acts of Congreſs.	By the above averages
British & Portuguese Gold Coins	at 88.89 cents per dwt.	at 88.89 cents per dwt.
French ditto	at 87.27 ditto.	at 87.29 ditto.
Spanish ditto	at 84.21 ditto.	at 84.09 ditto.
Silver French Crowns	at 117. cents per ounce	at 117.73 cts. per oz.
Silver 5 Franc Pieces	at 116 ditto	at 116.36 ditto.
Spanish Dollars	at 115.66 ditto	at 116.23 ditto.

I have the honor to be &c.

Rt. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 29th December 1821.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries due to the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st of December, agreeably to the following statement.

				$
Robert Patterson ---	Director ---	at 2.000 Dlls.	pr. ann.	500
James Rush ------	Treasurer ---	" 1.200	"	" 300
Adam Eckfeldt ----	Chief Coiner -	" 1.500	"	" 375
Joseph Richardson ---	Assayer ----	" 1.500	"	" 375
Joseph Cload -------	Melter & Refiner -	" 1.500	"	" 375
Robert Scot -------	Engraver ---	" 1.200	"	" 300
George Ehrenzeller ---	Treasurers Clerk	" 700	"	" 175
			Dollars	2.400

I have the honor to be &c

R. Patterson

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States From the 1st January to the 31st December 1821 inclusive

	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dismes	Cents	Amount Dollars	in Cents
Gold Coins	34.641	6.448	----	----	----	----	189.325	----
Silver Coins	----	----	1.305.797	216.861	1.186.512	----	825.762	45
Copper Coins	----	----	----	----	----	389.000	3.890	----
	34.641		1.305.797					
	6.448		216.861	216.861				
Pieces of Gold Coin	41.089		1.186.512		1.186.512			
Pieces of Silver Coin	2709.160		2.709.160					
Pieces of Copper Coins	389.000					389.000		
Number of Coins	3.139.249				Amt of all the Coins		$ 1.018.977.	45.

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office Philada. 31 Decemr. 1821

(Signed) James Rush

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st 1822.

Sir,

I have again the honor of laying before you another annual report of the operations of the Mint.

From the statement of the Treasurer accompanying this, it will appear, that during the last year, there have been struck at the Mint:

In Gold Coins ---	41.089 pieces, amounting to	$ 189.325
In Silver Coins ---	2.709.160 pieces, amounting to	$ 825.762 45
In Copper Coins ---	389.000 pieces, amounting to	$ 3.890
Making in the whole	3.139.249 pieces amounting to	$ 1.018.977 45/100

Of the deposits of Silver Bullion for coinage at the Mint during the last year, it may not perhaps be deemed uninteresting to be informed that those from South America, with Mexico, amounted to Dollars 201.623

I have the honor to be &c
R. Patterson.

The present Director has always been in the practice of sending the annual reports of the operations of the Mint to the President, in duplicate, in consequence of directions for that purpose from Mr. Jefferson, when President of the United States: in order, as he was pleased to intimate, "that he might send an original to each house of Congress".

Richard Peters Esquire,
Judge of the District Court of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll
Attorney General of the U.S. for the District of Pennsylvania.
John Steel Esquire,
Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 6th February 1822.

Sir;

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for Assaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint, agreeably to law, on Monday morning next, at ten O,clock to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am respectfully Sir &c.
R. Patterson Dir.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. 15th. April 1822.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Four-Thousand Dollars, for the incidental & contingent expenses & repairs of the Mint; wages of laborers &c.

I am respectfully &c
R. Patterson Dr.

Dollars 4,000

The Hon. J. R. Poinsett
Member of Congress

Mint of the United States
March 14th. 1822

Sir;

I have been favored with your letter of the 9th. in which you mention the resolution which you presented from the Library Comm^e. to the H. R. relative to the coining of Medals commemorative of the important events connected with the history of the U. S. &c – desiring me "to inform you what Medals have been struck in the U. S. & what would be the probable expense of coining them".

In reply Sir, to the above inquiries, I have to inform you, that there are now at the Mint the following dies, from which Medals have been struck, by the order of Government, Viz;

For. Com. Hull
—.— Bainbridge
—.— Decatur
—.— Jones
—.— Perry
—.— Mcdonough
—.— Stewart
Capt. Burrows
—.— Lawrence
—.— Blakley
—.— Warrington
—.— Biddle
—.— Elliot
—.— Henley
—.— Cassin
—.— McCall
Gen. Gates

Of these, however, one of the dies in each pair, of those for Decatur, Lawrence, & Blakley, has been so much injured, as to require being repaired.

The expense of coining, & furnishing the metal, would be, in Silver about 7½ Dollars each, in Tin about 1½ dollar & in Copper, between 2 and 3 Dollars. I would, however strongly recommend Tin as the most proper metal for the copies of medals

Medals intended for Cabinets; both on account of economy, and beauty. A Medal on pure Tin, will, with the ordinary care, preserve its color & lustre, even better than one on pure Silver; & besides, the dies will be much less liable to injury.

I have sent to the address of the Secretary of State a couple of Medals in Tin, which he will deliver to you on application. From them it is presumed, you will be enabled to form a determination with respect to the metal I have recommended.

If your resolution now before congress, should be adopted; I must request you to be very particular in your directions to the Mint.

1st. If not all, what species of the medals above enumerated, you wish to have struck?
2nd. What number of each?
3rd. In what metal?
4th. In what manner they are to be disposed of when struck?

The resolution in its present form, will undoubtedly, require some modification. There are many important events, relative to the history of the U.S. in commemoration of which, no medals have been struck; for these therefore, it is presumed, the resolution would require dies, with appropriate devices and legends, to be prepared. How is this to be done? Government would not certainly intrust this business to the discretion of a mere individual, without their control and approbation.

I have the honor to be &c &c
R. Patterson

The Honb^l.
J. R. Poinsett M. C.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 15th. April 1822

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st. March 1822, agreeably to the following statement, viz

Robert Patterson	Director	at 2000 D^ls.	per ann	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	1,200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1,500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1,500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1,500	ditto	375
Robert Scot	Engraver	1,200	ditto	300
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	700	ditto	175
			Dollars	2,400

I have the honor to be &c
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 3rd June 1822.

Sir:

Be pleased to issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint, wages of Laborers &c.

I am respectfully &c
R. Patterson

$4.000

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 27th June 1822.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th instant, agreeably to the following statement viz;

Robert Patterson ---	Director ---	at	$2.000	per ann.	$500.
James Rush -----	Treasurer ---	at	1.200	ditto	300.
Adam Eckfeldt ----	Chief Coiner --	at	1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Richardson ---	Assayer -----	at	1.500	ditto	375.
Joseph Cloud ------	Melter & Refiner	at	1.500	ditto	375.
Robert Scot -------	Engraver ---	at	1.200	ditto	300.
George Ehrengeller ---	Treasurers Clerk	at	700	ditto	175.
				Dollars	2.400

I am with much respect &c.
R. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 27th Septemr. 1822

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th instant; agreeably to the following statement:

(Names, Occupations and Salaries the same as in the above letter.)

I am with much respect &c.
R. Patterson, Director.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 25th October 1822

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrants in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, as follows.

One for Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Nine Dollars and Sixty One cents, being the balance of the Profit and Loss account on the 31st December last, and meant to cover the Wastage on Gold & Silver to that time.

Another for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses & repairs of the Mint - wages of Laborers &c.

I am with much respect &c
R. Patterson

Dollars - 2.759.61 cents
4.000.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 6th December 1822

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand Two Hundred Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint, wages of Laborers &c.

I am with much respect
Sir, Your very obt. Servant
Robt. Patterson.

Dollars 4.200.39 cts.

Note.

Instead of the sum of $4.200 39/100 demanded, there was only received $2.390 39/100 - (the difference arising from the appropriation being passed for so much less). —

An Estimate of the Expenses of the Mint Establishment for the Year 1823.

Salaries of the Officers & Clerk

The Director	$ 2.000	
The Treasurer	1.200	
The Chief Coiner	1.500	
The Aſsayer	1.500	
The Melter & Refiner	1.500	
The Engraver	1.200	
The Treasurers Clerk	.700	
		9.600

Wages of Laborers

For wages of laborers employed at the different branches of Melting, Refining, Coining, Carpenter, Millwright & Smith's work; and machinery in general, including the wages of an Aſsistant to the Aſsayer		
		10.000

Incidental & Contingent Expenses & Repairs

For repairs of Furnaces and Machinery in general repairs of Buildings and a new Vault Bar iron, Blacksmiths and Millwrights work Ground rent and Taxes on the lot & buildings and the rent of a lot & building adjoining the Mint	3.025	
Lead, Steel, Aqua-Fortis, Vitriol, Pot-Ashes, Tallow, Oil & Candles, and a variety of other articles necessary for the establishment	.850	
Wood and Coals for the Steam Engine, Furnaces and other parts of the works	2.050	
Stationary and Fire Wood for the different Offices	.250	
Melting pots, Muffles, Crucibles, Iron Mongery and Copper used for Alloy	.975	
Allowance for Wastage on Coining Gold & Silver	3.000	
		10.150
	Dollars	29.750

Mint of the United States
Philada. 16th Novemr. 1822

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia December 18th 1822

Sir,

Agreeably to your general instructions I have caused aſsays to be made of the several species of foreign coins still current by law in the United States.

The Assayers report is as follows —

No. 1 — Made of equal parts of 6 Crowns of France — 10 — 18 — 6 — fine in 12 ounces (ozs. dwt. grs.)
" 2 — ditto — ditto — 5 Five Franc Pieces — 10 — 16 — 6 — " — ditto — " —
" 3 — ditto — ditto — 5 Spanish Dollars — 10 — 16 — 0 — " — ditto — " —

The above aſsays were made from Coins of the latest dates that could be procured, and corresponding so nearly in quality with those aſsayed on former occasions, it may be safely presumed that no alterations have taken place in the quality of these coins. From the above aſsays, their value per ounce in money of the United States, will be as follows.

French Crowns — 117.57 (Cents. Mills.) — Spanish Dollars — 116 $\frac{25}{100}$ Cents
Five Franc pieces — 116.49 —

I am &c.

Rt. Patterson —

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 28th December 1822.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant; agreeably to the following statement, viz:

Robert Patterson	Director	at $ 2.000	per ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer	at 1.200	per ann.	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	at 1.500	per ann.	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	at 1.500	per ann.	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	at 1.500	per ann.	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	at 1200	per ann.	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	at 700	per ann.	175.
			Dollars	2.400

I am with much respect
Rt. Patterson

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the U States from the 1st. January to the 31st. December 1822

	Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Cents	Totals Dollars	Cts.
Gold Coins	17.796					88.980	
Silver Coins		1.559573	64.080	100.000		805.806	50
Copper Coins					2,072.339	20.723	39
Pieces of Gold Coins	17.796	1.559.573					
		64.080					
Pieces of Silver Coins	1.723.653	100.000					
Pieces of Copper Coins	2.072.339				2.072.339		
Number of Coins struck	3.813.788						
Amount of all the Coins						915.509	89

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office, Philada. 31st. December 1822
(signed) James Rush

James Monroe
President of the United States
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 1st. 1823.

Sir,

I have again the honor of laying before you an annual report of the operations of the Mint.

From the Treasurers statement, herewith transmitted, it will appear that during the last twelve months there have been struck at the Mint—

In Gold Coins .... 17.796 pieces amounting to $ 88.980.
In Silver Coins .... 1.723.653 .. ditto .. ditto 805.806.50
In Copper Coins .... 2.072.339 .. ditto .. ditto 20.723.39

making in the whole coinage Three Millions, Eight hundred and thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight pieces, amounting to Nine Hundred & Fifteen Thousand, Five Hundred & Nine Dollars & Eighty Nine Cents.

I have the honor to be &c

R. Patterson

Be it enacted &c— that when any silver brought to the Mint for coinage, shall require refining, that the expense of the materials, used in this process, shall be deducted from the amount of the deposit; and that when silver so deposited shall be of a quality superior to that of the standard silver coins of the U States, then a deduction shall be made from the amount, equal about to the expense of the copper, necessary to reduce it to the said standard; and that all such deductions be regularly accounted for, by the Treasurer of the Mint to the Treasury of the United States.

"above is copy of form alluded to, on opposite page"

John Sergeant Esquire
Member of Congress
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 18th. 1823.

Dear Sir,

With your permission I now take the liberty of stating at large, the particulars relative to the Mint, which I lately mentioned to you; and to which I now ask your friendly attention.

1st. The act of Congress, passed the 14th. January 1818, for continuing the Mint at Philadelphia, will expire on the 4th. of March next; its further continuance therefore, I trust, will be extended, and if possible, indefinitely.

2nd. Most of the silver Bullion deposited at the Mint during the last year, and that which probably will be deposited for some years to come, being test bottoms or amalgamated, from Mexico or South America, is nearly fine Silver, and therefore requires a considerable proportion of Copper alloy to reduce it to our standard. The expense of Copper for this purpose, during the last year, amounted to Dlls. 761.66, and yet most of this Silver, especially test bottoms, must be refined, to clear it of Lead, which render it too brittle for coinage. It would therefore, it is presumed, be but reasonable that the depositor should be charged both with the expense of the refining and with that of the alloy.

3rd. The estimate, agreed upon by the officers of the Mint, as the probable expenses for wages of persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, and for incidental and contingent expenses; and transmitted to the Treasury Department, was Dlls. 18.960.— and yet, in the act making appropriations for the support of Government, passed the 30th. April last. The appropriation for the above expenses was only $ 17.150— leaving a deficit of $ 1.810. This difference between the estimate and appropriation, a circumstance which, it is believed, had never occurred before, was not discovered till after we had transmitted our estimate for the current year; for which the above expenses are $ 20.150. It is therefore hoped that no similar deficit will take place in the appropriation for the present year, otherwise the Mint-establishment may be obliged to curtail its operations. At any rate, unless the charges be made for refining and alloy, as above suggested, the allowance for wastage will, most probably fall short.— On this subject it may not be improper to observe that the actual expenses of the Mint are considerably less than they appear to be from the regular estimates or appropriations; for the gain to Government on the Copper Coinage, during the three years last, amounts to no less than Dlls. 12.884.46.—

You will permit me, Sir, to suggest the form of a bill which will embrace the objects proposed, with respect to the refining of silver and the expenses for alloy.

Yours &c.

R. Patterson.

William B. Rochester Esqr.
Member of Congress
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 21st 1822

Sir,

Through the hands of Mr. Pratt, I have been favored with your letter of the 16th containing a number of queries, to which I now return you such answers as I trust will be satisfactory

Query 1 – Would it be politic to require that the alloy in our gold coins should be entirely of Copper?

Ans – All the Gold brought to the Mint for coinage is alloyed with more or less silver, as well as copper; and the process of seperating the pure gold from these alloys, would be, both very difficult and expensive, if, indeed practicable. I am therefore constrained to answer the query in the negative. –

Query 2nd Ought the value of Gold, compared with our Silver, to be greater than as 1 to 15 –

Ans – To a query proposed by Mr. Lowndes, chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means, in Decemr. 1817; viz; "Are any amendments in the laws of the U.States, necessary to secure the coinage of a more considerable quantity of Gold than has hitherto been annually coined at the Mint"? I returned the following answer, which, as it corresponds with my present views on the subject, I beg leave to offer in reply to your query.

"Nothing occurs to me as adequate to this effect except increasing the value of gold relatively to that of silver; so that the ratio of one to the other may be somewhat greater than in any part of Europe. According to the legal standard in the United States this ratio, in the pure metals, is as 15 to 1. In some parts of Europe, it is as 16 to 1, and this, I believe, is at present the maximum; tho' as the coins of no one country in Europe are a legal tender in any other, gold and silver, whether in coins or bullion, become an article of commerce, and their relative values are continually changing, according to circumstances."

Considering the expense of the importation of Gold into the United States, I should think that our Government would be justifiable in adding ten per cent to the present relative value of Gold [16½ to 1]. This would hold out a powerful, and it is **believed**, effectual motive for the importation of gold and barrier against its exportation.

All the difficulties arising from the gold coins now in circulation might be readily obviated; either by calling them in for recoinage or suffering them to pass at their increased value.

Query 3rd Is it correct, that at the commencement of the year 1821, there had been coined at the Mint, about six millions of American Gold Coins?

Answer – The Gold coined at the Mint till the above date, amounted to $ 7.431.642½

Query 4th – How much Gold Coin, has been made there since Jany. 1st 1821?

Answer – Dollars – 274.306 –

Query 5th – How much in Gold Coins, altogether, up to this time from the commencement of the Mint.

Answer – Dollars – 7.709.847½.

Query 6th – How many American Dollars have been, altogether, coined at the Mint?

over

Answer – At the commencement of the present year, the amount of Silver coinage was Dollars 12.611.999$\frac{90}{100}$.

Query 7 – What think you of the proposition, heretofore made in Congress that Eagles should hereafter contain 237$\frac{98}{100}$ grains pure, or 257$\frac{94}{100}$ grs. of standard Gold?
If so, what would the present Eagle be worth?

Answer – In a letter to John Sergeant Esqr. dated the 10th Jany. 1818, relative to the above subject, I took the liberty of making the following remarks, which I now submit, in addition to the answer to your 2nd Query, in reply to the first part of the above.

"It will, Sir, no doubt, be objected to this measure (increasing the relative value of gold) that it would have a tendency to diminish the quantity of our circulating silver currency, and thus deprive our circulating medium of the necessary quantity of small change. It is not to be denied that the measure alluded to would have this tendency, tho – it is believed, not to such a degree as to produce any serious inconvenience. Our vicinity to the mines and mints of the late southern Spanish provinces, must always insure a supply of silver, much more than sufficient to answer all the demands, necessary for small change and the use of the silversmith."

"Within the last eight months, the deposits of Silver at the Mint amount to Dlls. 854.000, while those of Gold amount only to $44.000. There seems therefore little danger that the influx of Gold, by the measure contemplated, would produce any serious evil from the banishing of Silver from our circulating medium. Besides, the small foreign silver coins, now in circulation, or which may in future be brought into the country, must, very generally remain in circulation, as their real legal value, by weight, falls far short of their nominal value by tale."

To the latter part of your query the answer is plain. Divide 247.5 the grains of pure gold in the Eagle at present, by 237.98 the grains of pure gold in the Eagle proposed, and ten times the quotient; Viz $10.40, with a small fraction, would be the value required. But might it not be as well, as proposed in the answer to your second query, to add ten per cent to the present relative value of gold? in which case the weight of pure gold in the Eagle would be exactly 225 grains, and then adding 1/9 of this as alloy, the weight of the Eagle would be 250 grains, and of the same quality with the French gold coins.

Query 8th What is the relative silver purity of the Crowns of France and Five Franc pieces, compared with the American & Spanish milled dollars?

Answer In a report made to the Treasury department, on the 21st Decemr. 1821 it was stated, that the average results of the five last years assays gave the federal value of foreign gold and silver coins as follows

Viz, British & Portuguese gold coins per dwt. – 88.89 cents
French – . – . – . – ditto – . – . – 87.29 "
Spanish – . – . – . – ditto – . – . – 84.09 "
} U States Gold coin per dwt. 88.89

Silver French Crowns per ounce 117.78
Silver Five Franc pieces " 116.36
} Spanish Dollar per ounce 116.23
U States Silver coins " 115$\frac{5}{10}$

Query 9. The law of April 1816, rated foreign gold as follows, viz:

Great Britain & Portugal ___ at 100 cents for 27 grs.
France ___ " 100 " " 27½ "
Spain ___ " 100 " " 28½ "

Was this exactly proportioned then? Is this the proportion now?

Answer From the 1st annual assay, made after the passage of this law, namely, on the 31st of Jany 1817, it appeared, and was reported to the Treasury Department, as follows_ viz;

1st. That the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, being of the same quality with those of the U. States, their intrinsic value will be at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grs, as regulated by law.

2nd. That the intrinsic value of the Gold coins of France, will be at the rate of 100 cents for 27 85/91 grs. that is _ requiring one grain more in $ 126 7/11 than the weight by law.

3rd. That the intrinsic value of the gold coins of Spain, will be at the rate of 100 cents for 28 60/111 grs, that is, requiring one grain more in $ 24 2/6 than the weight by law.

The above proportion therefore, was most rigidly correct, the foreign gold being somewhat overrated

No regular report of the assays of foreign gold coins, has been made to the Treasury Department, since the year 1819, when the law, making them a legal tender, expired. However, from numerous assays made since, on deposits; it appears, that French gold coins are worth 100 cents for 27½ grs, and Spanish 100 cents for 28 13/21 grains.

Query 10 _ What gold coins of other countries are purer, and what baser than ours? Please specify them:

Answer _ In reply to the above query, I have sent you herewith a Table recently published by Mr Carey, in which you will find ample satisfaction relative to the subject of your enquiry.

NB You will please to observe that B (better) signifies so much better than the British Standard. Thus, the double Ducat marked B $\overset{car}{1.}$ $\overset{grs}{2¾}$ = $\overset{c.}{28.}$ $\overset{grs}{2¾}$. fine, and the double Louis of Malta marked W 1. 3¼ _ 20. 0¾. fine.

Query 11 _ Have you the means of saying what is now, in England, the different relative values in market, of American gold and silver coins; and what is the probable diminution of the aggregate amount of American coins of all kinds, during the two last years past?

Answer The President of the U. S. Bank informs me, that from the last quotation (Novem. 13, 1822) American gold coins were 77/4½ stg. per ounz. and American silver coins 4/9½ onz.

With respect to the latter part of your query, I have no means of forming even a probable conjecture _.

R. Patterson.

P.S. To the answer of 2nd Qy. (to Wm B. Rochester)

The advantage of reducing the quality as well as the weight of our gold coins, is obvious (1) Scarce any of the Gold brought to the Mint for coinage, would be below the standard proposed; and therefore would not require the tedious and expensive process of refining. (2) The quality of our gold coins, being then considerably below that of the British, would render them less valuable in the British market; as they would require to be refined previous to their recoinage.

William B. Rochester Esq.
Member of Congress.
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 28th 1823.

Sir;

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very polite letter of the 24th. I shall be much gratified with the perusal of the report and bill, which you have been so good as to promise.

With respect to the copper coinage, it may be satisfactory to state, that, except during the first three years after the establishment of the Mint; the copper, in the form of planchets, ready for coinage, has been procured, on contract from England. The profit to Government on the copper coinage, varies from time to time, according to the price of copper in England, and the rate of exchange. But upon the whole the profit has been about (20) twenty per cent. On the late importations, notwithstanding the high exchange, the profit has been considerably more than the above average.

The whole of the copper coinage, now amounts to $446.409.00.
Of copper planchets still uncoined, the amount is Do. 14.000.

I am Sir &c

R. Patterson.

William B. Rochester Esq.
Member of Congress
Washington City

Mint of the United States
January 30th 1823.

Sir;

I have been favored (not troubled, I assure you) thro. the hands of Mr. Montgomery, with your letter of the 26th, and shall now attempt to answer your queries, with all the accuracy which can be obtained, without any very tedious investigation.

Query 1st. What have been the expenses of conducting the operations of the Mint, since the 31st of December 1817?

Answer. The appropriations made by Congress for this purpose, during the above term, amount to $132,700. _

Query 2nd. What have the lots, buildings and machinery cost?

Answer About $ 36,000. _

Query 3rd. _ How many copper coins made during the above period?

Answer _ Their amount equals $ 197.069. _

Query 4th. What profit, if any, during this period, on coining gold, silver or Copper?

Answer. _ From the laws regulating the operations of the Mint, no profit or seignorage _ as it is called in foreign nations _ can be charged here, on the coinage of gold or silver. On copper, which is coined on the account of Government, the profit during the last five has been $ 30.191. _

Query 5th. The most obvious reasons for continuing the Mint at Philadelphia?

Answer _ Economy in the public expenses; as the whole of the establishment, if exposed to sale, would amount to no more than a small fraction of the expense, necessary to erect and furnish a national Mint, either at the seat of government, or elsewhere. (2) As most of the deposits of gold and silver have been, and probably will continue to be, made by the Bank of the U.S. and that most of the other deposites are finally transferred (in Mint certificates) to this Bank, there seems to be a propriety, if not necessity, that these two establishments should be near each other.

Query, 6th. Where do you get your gold and silver from, chiefly?

Answer. For some time after the establishment of the Bank of the U.States very considerable deposites were made through it, in foreign European coins; but of late years, the deposits of silver from the late Spanish provinces, have been also very considerable; generally through the same medium.

Query 7th. Where your copper? Answer; From England.

Query 8th. What improvements may be made?

Answer. If this question relates to the present Mint Establishment, no farther material improvements appear now to be necessary; as, in its present improved state, the Mint is fully adequate to all the purposes of such an establishment.

Query 9th. What amendments can you suggest?

Answer, With respect to the laws relating to the Mint, I am still of opinion, that increasing the value of gold, relatively to that of silver, would be of advantage; as suggested in a former letter, as well as charging a seniorage, as in most other nations, — chiefly if not exclusively on silver. — together with charges for all refining and alloys, when these are required.

Query 10th. Will not S. America increase your bullion?

Answer — While their own mints are in a great degree in operation, there is no doubt that the bullion from the mines, when they shall be worked, may increase our deposits; but after their mines and mints shall be in full and uninterrupted operation, the importation of their coins must depend on our commerce with them.

Query 11th. Do you not now get a good deal from thence, and in what proportion?

Answer. The gold from the S. has never been very considerable. The silver from thence, during the last five years, amounts to Dlls. 1.474.680 — whilst that from all other places equals — Dlls. 2.869.024. —

Query 12th. The gain on Coinage? See the answer to Query 4.

Query 13th. The loſs by wastage?

Answer —. It has been ascertained, from many years experience, that the wastage on coining is about one grain per ounce, and this is the allowance made to the Chief Coiner. That on Melting & Refining would probably be as much, but a deduction is made from this, of all the charges for refining gold & silver below our standard, which is accounted for to the Treasury of the U.S..

Query 14th. The average amount retained for deposits, since 31st Decemr. 1817.

Answer. Nothing is retained, except for refining the gold or silver, below our standard; and that, as above, is deducted from the allowance for wastage. This, during the last five years, amounts to $. 2.147. —

Query 15th. Any other information, which I have omitted to ask for, and which you may deem important?

Answer. — Nothing occurs to me at present of this character.

I am Sir &c

R. Patterson.

Richard Peters Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll — Attorney General of the United States.
John Steel, Esquire — Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 5th February
1823.

Sir;

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for Aſsaying the coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint, agreeably to law, on Monday morning next, at Ten O'Clock to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am Respectfully &c

R. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 8th February 1823

Sir;

I have been favored with your letter of the 4th. containing some inquiries, respecting the character and necessity of the expenses of the Mint, the reason for a larger appropriation for the present, than for the last year; and whether they are susceptable of any reduction, consistent with the public interest?

In reply I would beg leave to observe. (1) That the general character of these expenses will appear from the annual estimates transmitted to the Treasury Department, and from the acts of appropriation, namely, "For compensation to the Officers and Clerk in the Mint. For persons employed in the different operations of the Mint. For contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, and for allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint. But a very minute and detailed statement of these expenses, with appropriate vouchers, is made annually to the Treasury Department.

(2) The necessity of these expenses must appear from their character; unleſs the operations of the Mint should be abridged.

(3) The estimate of the expenses for the present year is indeed somewhat larger, than the appropriation for the last; and at the time of making these estimates, were considered as no more than sufficient to cover all the probable expenses, including a considerable balance for wastage, and sundry outstanding accounts for repairs, which it was believed the last appropriation would not discharge. At present, however, it is found, that these balances are much more favorable than we anticipated, and

and, from present appearances, it is believed, that an appropriation equal to that of the last year, will be sufficient.

(4) If the bill before Congress, respecting the Mint, should pass; and especially, if a seignorage should be charged on the coinage of the precious metals, there is no doubt that the expenses of the Mint, would be considerably reduced.

At any rate, Sir, you may be assured, that the most rigid economy of expenses will be practised; and if any balance of the appropriation should remain unexpended, it will be faithfully reported to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be &c

R^t. Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia February 11th, 1823.

Sir;

I thank you for the reports respecting the Mint which I received from you yesterday, & which, agreeably to your desire, I have delivered to Mr. Carey.

I am much pleased to observe, that the value of gold, with respect to that of silver, will probably be raised to the ratio of 16 to 1. If this should be the case, I would beg leave to suggest the following regulations.—

Let the diminution of pure gold in our coins, be effected both in the standard quality and weight. Thus, let the Eagle contain 232 grains of pure, & 258 grains of standard gold; and smaller coins in the same proportion. The ratio between pure gold and silver would then be, exceedingly near 16 to 1 ($16\frac{5}{232}$ to 1) and the quality of our standard gold, the same with that of the French standard – to alloy, extremely near ($\frac{13}{129}$)– as much indeed, in both cases, as possible, without introducing the fractions of a grain.

The advantage of reducing our standard would be very sensibly felt at the Mint; as, with the standard above proposed, very little of the gold deposits would require refining; and yet the metal would be sufficiently tough for coinage. Besides, being considerably below the British standard it would not be so saleable in their market, as it would all require the expensive process of refining.

I am &c &c.

R^t. Patterson.

To

W^m. B. Rochester Esq.
Member of Congress
Washington City

Richard Peters Esquire,
Judge of the District Court of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll, Esquire.
Attorney General of the United States
John Steel, Esquire
Collector of the Port of Philadelphia

Sir,

Please to take notice that an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners appointed by law, to assay the coins of the last year, will take place at the Mint, on Monday next, the 10th instant, at eleven O'Clock in the morning, to proceed in the execution of the said trust.

I am respectfully &c

R^t. Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 6th March 1823.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. 28th March 1823.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand, Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the Quarter ending the 31st instant; agreeably to the following statement.

Robert Patterson	Director at	$ 2.000	per ann.	$ 500.
James Rush	Treasurer at	1.200	" "	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1.500	" "	375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	1.500	" "	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500	" "	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	1.200	" "	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	700	" "	175.
				$ 2,400

I am with much respect &c.

R^t. Patterson D^r.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States.
Philad^a. 15th April 1823.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand One Hundred and Thirty Nine Dollars and Twelve Cents; being the balance of Profit & Loss account on the 31st December last, and is meant to cover the wastage on gold and silver, up to that time.

I am Respectfully &c

R^t. Patterson

$ 2,139 12/100

Mint of the United States
Philada. April 4th. 1823.

Sir;

On the 21st. of November last, one of the workmen in the Mint, (Benjamin Lauderback) was detected in embezzling a few pieces of silver coins, he was employed in striking, and in consequence, was committed by the District Attorney, to Prison, where he yet remains awaiting his trial, which is to take place about the 17th. of this month.

This offence is, by an act of Congress, passed the 2nd. of April 1792, declared to be felony, & punishable with death.

The above unhappy person is a young man, with a wife and two children, of respectable connections in this city and had been employed in the Mint, about five years, without anything being known to the Officers, derogatory to his character. It is believed, sir, both by the District Attorney and the Officers of the Mint, that none of the ends of public justice would be impaired by a "nolle prosequi" arresting the prosecution; and it is our earnest and humble request, that you would have the goodness to signify to the District Attorney, that this measure would meet with your approbation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
In behalf of the Officers of the Mint
With the greatest respect & esteem
Your most obedt. servant
Rt. Patterson

James Monroe
President of the United States

In consequence of the above, the District Attorney received from the Secretary of State, on the 14th. of this month, after the Grand Jury had presented a bill, a letter, signifying that the President approved of the measure recommended; and the prisoner was set at liberty.

N. B. Benjamin Lauderback, being set at liberty, Adam Eckfeldt received from the family of the said Lauderback $250. and from himself, of wages due him at the time of his commitment $20.: making $270.; which sum B. Lauderback had said, his friends would pay to A. Eckfeldt, towards the loßes that he had sustained by the said Lauderback's frequent embezzlements – out of this sum, however, A. Eckfeldt had paid upwards of $16. for contingent expenses.

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 30th. April 1823.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental & contingent expenses & repairs of the Mint, Wages of Laborers &c.

I am respectfully &c
Rt. Patterson

$4.000

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 27th. June 1823

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the salaries of the Officers & Clerks of the Mint, for the Quarter ending the 30th. instant, agreeably to the following statement;

Robert Patterson	Director	at	$2,000	per ann.	$500.
James Rush	Treasurer	at	1,200	" "	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	at	1,500	" "	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aßayer	at	1500	" "	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	at	1500	" "	375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	at	1,200	" "	300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	at	700	" "	175.
					$2,400

I am respectfully &c
Rt. Patterson D. M.

William Harrold Esquire

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 1823.

Fifteen Tons of Copper cent planchets. – The legal weight is seven pennyweights Troy – each planchet – the average weight must not exceed this, whatever it may fall short.

To be put up in good substantial kegs, containing each about three hundred Aver. and insured when shipped. The amount will be paid in thirty (30) days after the receipt of the planchets at Philadelphia.

Rt. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 12th. Septemr. 1823.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint, wages of Laborers &c.

I am with much respect &c
Rt. Patterson

$4.000.

William H. Crawford Esquire,
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 27th. September 1823.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of Salaries of the Officers and Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 30th. instant, agreeably to the following statement, viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	at $2.000	per ann.	$500.
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1.200	"	" 300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1.500	"	" 375.
Joseph Richardson	Assayer	" 1.500	"	" 375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	" 1.500	"	" 375.
Robert Scot	Engraver	" 1.200	"	" 300.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurer's Clerk	" 700	"	" 175.
				$ 2.400

I am respectfully &c
Rt. Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Nov. 3rd. 1823

Sir;

It has now become my painful duty to announce to you the sudden decease of our Engraver, Robert Scot, which took place this morning. He retired to rest last night, apparently in his ordinary state of health, & was, on opening his door in the morning, discovered to have recently expired.

No interruption, however, in the operations of the Mint, will take place in consequence of this event, though I may probably be under the necessity of employing a suitable artist as a temporary Engraver, till such time as it may be convenient for you to make an Official appointment.

I have the honor to be, Sir
&c. &c.

James Monroe
Pr. U.S.

Rt. Patterson.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philada. 2nd. Decemr. 1823.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental and contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint, wages of Labourers.

I am respectfully &c.
Rt. Patterson

$ 4.000

An Estimate of the expenses of the Mint Establishment for the Year 1824

		Totals
Salaries of the Officers & Clerk		
The Director	2.000	
The Treasurer	1.200	
The Chief Coiner	1.500	
The Assayer	1.500	
The Melter & Refiner	1.500	
The Engraver	1.200	
The Treasurer's Clerk	700	
		9.600
Wages of Laborers		
For wages of Laborers employed in the different branches of Melting, Refining, Coining, Carpenter, Millwrights' and Smiths' work and Machinery in general		9.400
Incidental & Contingent Expenses & Repairs		
For repairs of Furnaces and Machinery in general, repairs of buildings – Bar Iron, Blacksmith & Millwrights' work, ground rent and taxes on the lot and buildings; and the rent of a lot and building adjoining the Mint	1.975	
Lead, Steel, Castings, Aqua-fortis, Vitriol Pot-ashes, Tallow, Oil & Candles, and a variety of other articles necessary for the establishment	625	
Wood & Coals for the Steam Engine, Furnaces & other parts of the works	1.520	
Stationary and Fire-wood for the different Offices	230	
Melting pots, Muffles, Crucibles, Iron Mongery &c	425	
Allowance for wastage in Coining Gold & Silver	3.000	
		7.775
		$ 26.775

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 8th. November 1823
Rt. Patterson

A Statement of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st January to the 31st December 1823.

	Half Eagles	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Totals Dollars	Cents
Gold Coins	14.485	------	------	------	72.425	---
Silver Coins	------	1.694.200	--17.800	--440.000	895.550	---
Pieces of Gold Coins	14.485					
		1.694.200				
		17.800				
		440.000				
Pieces of Silver Coins	2.152.000					
Number of all the Pieces --	2.166.485		Amount of all the Coins		967.975	---

Mint of the United States
Treasurers Office, Philada. 31st Decemr. 1823.

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 27th Decemr. 1823.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant, in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars; being the amount of Salaries of the Officers & Clerks of the Mint for the quarter ending the 31st December, instant; agreeably to the following statement.

Robert Patterson---	Director at---	$2,000	per anm.	$500.
James Rush----	Treasurer-----	1,200	" "	300.
Adam Eckfeldt---	Chief Coiner---	1,500	" "	375.
Joseph Richardson-	Assayer------	1,500	" "	375.
Joseph Cloud---	Melter & Refiner--	1,500	" "	375.
Robert Scot----	Engraver (1 month)--	1200	" "	100.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk--	700	" "	175.
				2.200

I am respectfully, Sir
Your very Obdt. Servant
R. Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jany. 1st 1824

Sir;

I have the honor of laying before you, another Annual Report of the operations of the Mint.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that, during the last twelve months, there have been struck at the Mint

In Gold Coins,	14.485	pieces, amounting to	$72.425
In Silver Coins,	2.152.000	" "	" 895.550
Making in the whole --	2.166.485	" "	" 967.975

It may not, perhaps, be deemed uninteresting to state, that of the Silver deposited at the Mint for coinage, during the last year, amounting to 1.027.719 dollars, that brought from Mexico & S. America, amounted to no less than 766.000 dollars.

It will be observed, from the above statement, as well as from former Reports, that the deposits of Gold are becoming very inconsiderable. In fact, Gold coins are now seldom seen in circulation. This, no doubt, is chiefly owing to the legal relative values of Gold and Silver in the United States, - 15 to 1 in the pure metals of equal weights; while in most parts of Europe, & in the West Indies, the proportion in commerce is considerably higher. This circumstance must, therefore, operate both against the importation of Gold into the United States, and in favor of the exportation.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
R. Patterson.

James Monroe
Pres. of the U.S.

William H. Crawford Esqr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia January 16th 1824

Sir;

In consequence of a contract with Mr. William Harrold of Birmingham to furnish the Mint with Fifteen Tons of Copper Cent Planchets, that quantity has lately arrived; and have been received at the Mint.

You are therefore, Sir, requested to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Fifteen Thousand Five Hundred Dollars; which will be about the sum required to discharge the amount of the invoice.

I have the honor to be &c
R. Patterson

$15.500

William H. Crawford Esquire
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 6th January 1824.

Sir;

Agreeably to your general instructions, I have caused Aſsays to be made of the several specimens of foreign silver Coins, still current by law, in the United States, and of the foreign gold Coins (so far as specimens could be procured) receivable in payments on account of public lands.

The Aſsayers Report is as follows:–

Silver Coins.

5	pieces of French Crowns	dated 1793	10 Ounces	18 dwt.	12 grs. fine		in 12 Ounces
5	ditto	5 Franc Pieces	1823	10	16	00	
5	ditto	Spanish Dollars	1822	10	16	00	

Gold Coins

5	pieces of British dated	1822	22 Carats fine		in 24 Carats
5	ditto of Portuguese	1822	21	3 grs. ⅝ fine	

No specimens of French or Spanish gold Coins, especially of late dates, could be procured.
The above aſsays, agreeing, either exactly or very nearly, with former aſsays; it may be presumed that no alteration has taken place in the quality of foreign Coins.

I am very respectfully &c
R. Patterson.

Richard Peters, Esquire–
Judge of the District Court of the United States
Charles Jared Ingersoll–
Attorney General of the United States
John Steel, Esquire–
Collector of the Port of Philadelphia

Sir,

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for aſsaying the Coins of the past year, will meet at the Mint, agreeably to law, on monday morning next, at ten O'clock, to proceed in execution of that trust.

I am respectfully &c
R. Patterson.

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Feb. 5th 1824.

William H. Crawford, Esquire.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th March 1824

Sir,

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Three Hundred and Ten Dollars – being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the Mint, for the quarter ending the 31st instant; agreeably to the following statement; viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	$2.000 per ann.	$ 600.
James Rush	Treasurer	1200 "	300.
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	1.500 "	375.
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	1.500 "	375.
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	1.500 "	375.
William Kneass	Engraver (from 29th Jan.)	1.200 "	210.
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	700 "	175.
			$ 2.310

I am respectfully Sir &c
R. Patterson

William H. Crawford Esquire.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 29th June 1824

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint for Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars; being the amount of the Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the Mint for the quarter ending the 30th instant agreeably to the following statement, viz;

Robert Patterson	Director	at $ 2.000 pr.	$ 500
James Rush	Treasurer	" 1.200 "	300
Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	" 1.500 "	375
Joseph Richardson	Aſsayer	" 1.500 "	375
Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	" 1.500 "	375
William Kneass	Engraver	" 1.200 "	300
George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	" 700 "	175
		Dollars	2.400

I am with much respect &c
R. Patterson D. M.

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 27th 1824.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Eighteen Hundred and Sixty Nine Dollars and Seventy Six Cents; being the balance of the Profit & Loss account on the 31st December last; and is meant to cover the Wastage on Gold & Silver up to that time.

I am respectfully &c
R. Patterson Dr.

Dollars 1.869.76

William H. Crawford Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 17th August 1824.

Sir;

Be pleased to issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mint, for Four Thousand Dollars, for the incidental & contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint, Wages of Laborers &c.

I am respectfully &c.
Saml. Moore.

Dollars 4.000

Mint of the United States
Philada. October 8th 1824

Mr. T. M. Hubbell
Dear Sir;

The Galena detatched from the specimen of Northampton Massachusetts Ore, which you placed in my hands for examination, was carefully tried by Mr. Cloud of the Mint, whose accuracy is well known, and yielded within a small fraction of 60 per cent of good Lead. The result of an examination by Mr. Richardson to determine the proportion of Silver, was, one part of Silver to twelve hundred parts of the Lead.

The Galena was not submitted to a strict chemical analysis, but a treatment resembling that which must be resorted to in large operations. Probably a nice analysis would afford, as in the Missouri Ores, ten to fifteen per cent more.

Yours Respectfully
Saml. Moore
Director.

Mint of the United States
Philada. January 1st 1825

Mr. Christopher Burr
Providence
Sir;

Your favor of the 27th Ult. addreſse to my predecessor decd. came yesterday.

The Silver Bullion you mentioned, is, I presume, of the character called amalgamated Silver, such as we frequently receive from Mexico and South America. It will be received in deposit for coinage, and will yield one dollar for the number of grains of pure Silver in a dollar, but it is not the practice to buy Gold or Silver at the Mint.

If your deposit prove on an aſsay of it, to be of the standard of the U.States, you will receive its full weight in silver Coins without charge. If below standard, there would be a charge for refining, varying from ½ to ¼ per cent. If above standard, as amalgamated Silver is, there will be a charge of the cost of the copper used for alloy, which may vary from one fourth to one eighth of one per cent, on the value of the deposit.

The melting and aſsaying of such a quantity as you mention, are generally completed and a certificate of the true weight and value issued on the day after receiving the rough deposit. If it were large, two days would be requisite. The delay of coinage depends on the amount of previous deposits, which, being great at present, yours would be postponed about three months. But depositors usually avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Banks of this city, which pay cash for Mint certificates at a discount of one half of one per cent on their amount.

I think it proper to mention that the amalgamated Silver as brought to the Mint contains a portion of Quicksilver and sometimes water in its pores which are of course dissipated by the melting. The loſs in weight on the rough deposit, varies generally between one and four per cent.

Nothing further occurs to me as necessary for your information, or to prevent disappointment. If the deposit is made, justice will be done.

Yours Respectfully
Saml. Moore
Director.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Feby 14th 1825

Thos Jefferson Esq
Monticello.

Sir:

It is not without hesitation and reluctance that I prefer a request, which will be the occasion of any inconvenience to one who has acquired so high a claim to be exempted from intrusion; but I know not to whom I can address myself with the hope of obtaining information so accurate, as you, I doubt not, possess, on a subject to which I now respectfully solicit your attention.

The character of the impression, emblematic of Liberty, on our Coins, does not appear, from any record I have seen, to have been determined by specific instructions from the government; nor has it been settled by any uniform practice here. The journals of the Senate and other notices of the proceedings of Congress, show that, the head of the President was at first intended as the device for one side of the Coins, and that the house of Representatives substituted the words now in the law. But neither the journals, nor the brief notices which the paper contain of the debates of that period, give any indication of the precise emblem intended.

The first coins struck, were cents, in 1793, on which the emblem adopted was a female head, with hair wildly flying behind. In 1795 the Cap of Liberty was introduced, supported on a wand projecting behind the head. In 1796 or '97 the Cap was discarded, and has not since been restored.

In 1794 the first Silver Coins were struck. The head of Liberty was here also adopted, with flowing hair, and without the accompaniment of a cap. This style was retained on the Silver Coins, with slight modifications, until about the year 1808, when Mr Patterson procured a more pleasing head of Liberty, and ornamented it with a dress; not intended, as I learn from the Officers of the Mint, to represent the Cap of Liberty, nor approaching it in form; but taken from life; and considered a model, in good taste, of the fashion of the time. The inscription of the word Liberty, was, at the same period, transferred from the margin of the coin to the band of the cap. This head dress continues to the present day on the Silver Coins since issued, but has never been adopted on the dollar, none having been struck, nor any new dies of that denomination made since 1805.

The first Gold Coins were struck in 1795. The head on them was from the first ornamented with a cap head dress; not the Liberty Cap in form; but probably one corresponding to the fashionable dress of the day. This continued till 1808, when the head dress of the Gold Coins, was conformed to that adopted on the Silver. No Eagles have been struck
Since

Since 1804. The improved head dress has not therefore been extended to them.

No Cap has at any time been admitted on the head of the Copper Coins; but about the time of the above improvements, the hair was gathered into neat order and the band of Liberty was adopted

I have recited the above detail of facts, familiar, probably to your notice at the time; if not, in some instances emanating from your authority; in order to lessen the trouble of recalling the train of them to your recollection.

It seems expedient, if indeed there is not an official obligation, to complete the series of our dies; and the unsettled question — "What is the proper emblem of Liberty for our Coins?" is entitled to consideration before a new original die of our money unit is prepared. Permit me therefore to request information on the following points, as having a fair relation to the subject.

1. What figure, or device, may be considered as intended by Congress, or the administration, at the establishment of the Mint, by the words in the law, "an impression emblematic of Liberty."

2. Was the cap of Liberty adopted or alluded to, as a fit emblem, by any act of the confederation, or of any of the states, or by popular usage, during the revolution, or previously to 1792, so that this device may be supposed to have been intended?

3. When emblems or representations of Liberty were in those times resorted to, on public occasions, of what description were they.

4. If the Liberty Cap be the emblem intended in the law; or if it be deemed an Americanized and suitable emblem, is it proper to place it on the head of the figure personifying Liberty?

Such information or suggestions as you may find it convenient to favor me with, will be thankfully received. When I am satisfied as to the impression emblematic of Liberty which can be sustained on the best ground, a few pattern pieces will be struck, to be submitted to the consideration of the Government, which if approved, or with such modifications as shall be directed, may fix the character of our Coins.

Supposing the female head to be an appropriate figure, three views in relation to it present themselves. To adhere to the present dress cap, or copy it so nearly as not to exhibit the appearance of any specific change. — To exclude the cap, and adopt an easy disposition of the hair, with no ornament but the band of Liberty. — To adopt the classic style of cap, which though resembling the cap of Liberty nearly in form, would nevertheless be distinguished from it, by being worn on the head of the figure, if it be true that the cap of Liberty is out of place there.

over

the first would be the easiest, being a style familiar to the Engraver of the Mint. The second, if happily executed, would perhaps be most pleasing, as being more true to life and nature. The third has the advantage of a permanent standard in the exquisite models of art derived from classic times.

I am with great respect
Your Obt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

For continuation of Letter in order "see page 163."

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia January 17th 1837

Sir:

In compliance with the law which requires that, "in the month of January of every year, the Director shall make report to the President of the United States, of the operations of the Mint and its Branches for the year preceding," I have the honor to submit to you the following statement.

The coinage executed in 1836 has amounted to $7.764.900. comprising $4.135.700. in gold, $3.606.100 in Silver, and $23.100 in copper, and composed of 13.719.333. pieces of coin (Statement A)

This amount of coinage is greater, not only in the aggregate, but both as to gold and silver, than that of any previous year since the establishment of the Mint (See annexed table)

The deposits of gold within the year have amounted, in round numbers, to $4.084.000. (Statement B.) The greater part of this important addition to our metallic currency is due to the wise measure of introducing the payments of the French indemnity in gold. The bullion derived from the mines of the United States was but $467.000. (Statement C) The exhaustion of the surface and deposit mines, and the very profitable employment of labor in raising cotton at the present prices, are obvious reasons for the diminished production of the gold mines of the Southern States, indicated by the quantity brought to the Mint. Of the immense wealth which these mines contain, there cannot, however, be any doubt; and individuals well informed with regard to them express a perfect confidence that they are destined at a future, and perhaps an early day, to yield gold in such quantity as to exert an extensive and beneficial influence upon the circulation of the country.

The amount of gold bullion in our vaults, at the end of the year, was $18.306; no part of which was deposited earlier than November 28. The amount of Silver remaining uncoined is $306.315; no part of which was deposited earlier than November 18.

In the gold coinage the proportion of quarter eagles was much greater than in any former year, the number of these pieces being 547.986; while the number struck before this, from the time the Mint was established was only 309.034.

The coinage of dollars has been intermitted at the Mint since the year 1805, so that the unit of our monetary system was rarely to be met with in circulation. At the close of the last year, this coinage was resumed; and no pains were spared to make the new coin a more creditable specimen of taste and art than the old. I am happy to know that the efforts used for this purpose have met your approbation

The last year has been marked by the introduction of important improvements in every department of the Mint

Changes have been made in the arrangements for assaying, which place this part of our establishment upon a footing with the most perfect in Europe.

For making the ingot, a new system of melting and pouring has been introduced, which without any increase of labor, will more than double the work that can be done in this department.

In the refinery, the process of recovering the silver from its solution, after the separation of gold, has been completely changed, so as to avoid the noxious fumes which attended the old method, to obtain the results much more rapidly, and greatly to reduce the expense. The pulverizing and sifting of the waste-stuff, always heretofore performed by hand, are now by the introduction of suitable machinery, executed entirely, and much more effectually, by steam power.

Before the last year, the dies were formed only in part from the hub– much work still remaining to be executed by the engraver before they were ready for coining. By a modification of the process lately introduced, the entire impression on the die is transferred by the aid of the press alone; thus, not only saving unnecessary labor to the engraver, but securing the desirable object of making the dies, for the same denominations of coins, exact fac-similes of one another.

On the 23rd of March last, the first steam coinage in America was executed at this Mint; and the performance of the press, in which the power of the lever is substituted for that of the screw, has answered all our expectations. Since that time, all the copper coins have been struck by this press, and it has been lately used with success for coining half dollars. The workmen are now engaged in making other steam presses; and as these are completed, the coining by human labor will be abandoned, and the work that can be executed in this department of the Mint will be greatly increased.

The milling of the pieces, heretofore done exclusively by hand, is now, by means of an instrument contrived and made here for that purpose, also executed by the power of the steam engine.

Although much has been thus accomplished, the improvements required at the Mint are still incomplete; and much must yet be done to give to the institution all the efficiency of which it is susceptible. No exertions shall be spared until this desirable end is attained.

A most important measure, with regard to the Mint, is the recent act of Congress which gives it, for the first time, a complete legal organization. In this act, the recommendations made in my last report, of a Mint deposit, and the change of our complicated standards to the simple one of nine-tenths, both for gold and silver have been adopted.

The appropriation of $200.000 not having been found sufficient to procure the machinery and erect the whole building for the branch mint at New Orleans, contracts were made only for the centre building and one of the wings. The Commissioner reports to me that these are, or soon will be, so far completed as to receive the machinery, and admit the operations to be carried on upon a limited scale. It is desirable, however, that the whole building should be finished without delay, and an appropriation has been asked for this purpose. The machinery for this mint has been made here, and, with the exception of the presses, which are nearly completed, has been sent to New Orleans, where it has arrived safely.

A contract has been made with a competent engineer for fitting up the whole machinery, including the steam engine, in complete working order.

The buildings for the branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega are far advanced, and it is expected that they will be completed in the course of the next spring. Nearly all the machinery for these

mints is already finished, and the whole will be forwarded as soon as the buildings are ready to receive it.

Unless some difficulties occur, which I do not forsee, all the branch mints may certainly be put in operation in the course of the present year.

I have the honor to be, sir
With high respect
Your faithful Servant
(Signed) R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint

To the
President of the United States

(A)

Statement of the coinage of 1836, at the Mint of the United States

Denominations		Pieces	Value
Gold –	Half-eagles	553.147	$2.765.735.00
	Quarter-eagles	547.986	1.369.965.00
		1.101.133	4.135.700.00
Silver –	Dollars	1.000	1.000
	Half dollars	6.546.200	3.273.100.
	Quarter dollars	472.000	118.000.
	Dimes	1.190.000	119.000
	Half-dimes	1.900.000	95.000
		10.109.200	3.606.100
Copper –	Cents	2.111.000	21.110
	Half cents	398.000	1.990
		2.509.000	23.100
Whole number of pieces		13.719.333	7.764.900.00

(B)

Statement of gold deposites at the Mint in 1836

The deposits of gold for coinage amount to			$4.084.000
Of which was received from the United States, viz:			
Virginia	$62.000		
North Carolina	148.100		
South Carolina	55.200		
Georgia	201.400		
Tennessee	300	$467.000	
Coins of the U. S. of Old Standard		5.000	
Coins and bullion from England		230.000	
Do Do from France		3.160.000	
Do Do from other European States		75.400	
Do Do from Mexico & South America		124.700	
Bullion from Africa		8.700	
Jewellers bar gold		13.200	$4.084.000

("C")

Statement of the annual amounts of deposits of gold, for coinage, from the mines of the United States

Years	Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee	Alabama	Not Ascertained	Total
1824		$5.000						$5.000
1825		17.000						17.000
1826		20.000						20.000
1827		21.000						21.000
1828		46.000						46.000
1829	$2.500	134.000	$3.500					140.000
1830	24.000	204.000	26.000	$212.000				466.000
1831	26.000	294.000	22.000	176.000	$1.000	$1.000		520.000
1832	34.000	458.000	45.000	140.000	1.000			678.000
1833	104.000	475.000	66.000	216.000	7.000			868.000
1834	62.000	380.000	38.000	415.000	3.000			898.000
1835	60.400	263.500	42.400	319.900	100		$12.200	698.500
1836	62.000	148.100	55.200	201.400	300			467.000
	374.900	2.465.600	298.100	1.680.300	12.400	1.000	12.200	4.844.500

Tabular Statement of the amount of coinage at the Mint, in the several denominations of coin, from the commencement of its operations until the 31st of December, 1836, inclusive.

Periods	Eagles	Half Eagles	Quarter eagles	Dollars	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	Half Dimes	Cents
1792 1793 1794 1795	2.795	8.707	—	204.791	323.144			86.416	1.066.033
1796	6.934	6.196	963	72.920	3.918	5.894	22.135	10.230	974.700
1797	8.323	3.609	859	7.776	—	252	25.261	44.527	897.510
1798	7.974	24.867	614	327.536	—	—	27.550	—	979.700
1799	17.483	7.451	480	423.515	—	—	—	—	
1800	25.965	11.622	—	220.920	—	—	21.760	24.000	2.822.175
1801	29.254	26.006	—	54.454	30.289	—	34.640	33.910	1.362.837
1802	15.090	53.176	2.612	41.650	29.890	—	10.975	13.010	3.435.100
1803	8.979	33.506	423	66.064	31.715	—	33.040	37.850	2.471.353
1804	9.795	30.475	3.327	19.570	156.519	6.738	8.265	—	756.838
1805		33.183	1.781	321	211.722	121.394	120.780	15.600	941.116
1806		64.093	1.616	—	839.576	206.124	—	—	348.000
1807		84.093	6.812	—	1.051.576	220.643	165.000	—	727.221
1808		55.578	2.710	—	1.368.600	—	—		1.109.000
1809		33.875	—	—	1.405.810	—	44.710		222.867
1810		100.287	—	—	1.276.276	—	6.355		1.458.500
1811		99.581	—	—	1.203.644	—	65.180		218.025
1812		58.087	—	—	1.628.059	—	—		1.075.500
1813		95.428	—	—	1.241.903	—	—		418.000
1814		15.454	—	—	1.039.075	—	421.500		357.830
1815		635	—	—	—	69.232	—		—
1816		—	—	—	47.150	20.003	—		2.820.982
1817		—	—	—	1.215.567	—	—		3.948.400
1818		48.588	—	—	1.960.322	361.174	—		3.167.000
1819		51.723	—	—	2.208.000	144.000	—		2.671.000
1820		263.806	—	—	751.122	127.444	942.587		4.407.550
1821		34.641	6.448	—	1.305.797	216.851	1.186.512		389.000
1822		17.796	—	—	1.559.573	64.080	100.000		2.072.339
1823		14.485	—	—	1.694.200	17.800	440.000		—
1824		17.340	2.600	—	3.504.954	—	—		1.262.000
1825		29.060	4.434	—	2.943.166	168.000	510.000		1.461.100
1826		18.069	760	—	4.004.180	—	—		1.517.425
1827		24.913	2.800	—	5.493.400	4.000	1.215.000		2.357.732
1828		28.029	—	—	3.075.200	102.000	125.000		2.260.624
1829		57.442	3.403	—	3.712.156	—	770.000	1.230.000	1.414.500
1830		126.351	4.540	—	4.764.800	—	510.000	1.240.000	1.711.500
1831		140.594	4.520	—	5.873.660	398.000	771.350	1.242.700	3.359.260
1832		157.487	4.400	—	4.797.000	320.000	322.500	965.000	2.362.000
1833		193.630	4.160	—	5.206.000	156.000	485.000	1.370.000	2.739.000
1834		732.169	117.370	—	6.412.004	286.000	635.000	1.480.000	1.855.100
1835		371.534	131.402	—	5.352.006	1.952.000	1.410.000	2.760.000	3.878.400
1836		553.147	547.986	1.000	6.546.200	472.000	1.190.000	1.900.000	2.111.000
Total	132.592	3.726.713	857.020	1.440.577	84.268.173	5.459.629	11.820.100	12.453.243	70.312.802

Statement-continued

Periods	Half cents	Pieces of gold	Value of gold	Pieces of Silver	Value of Silver	Pieces of Copper	Value of Copper	Whole Coinage in Pieces	Whole Coinage in Value
1792 1793 1794 1795	142.534	11.502	71.485.00	614.351	370.683.50	1.208.367	11.373.00	1.834.420	453.541.80
1796	115.480	14.093	102.727.50	115.097	79.077.50	1.090.180	10.324.40	1.219.370	192.129.40
1797	107.048	12.791	103.422.50	77.816	12.591.45	1.004.558	9.510.34	1.095.165	125.524.29
1798	—	33.455	205.610.00	335.086	330.291.00	979.700	9.797.00	1.368.241	545.690.00
1799	12.167	25.414	213.285.00	423.515	423.515.00	916.752	9.106.68½	1.365.681	645.906.68½
1800	211.530	37.537	317.760.00	266.680	224.296.00	3.083.705	29.279.40	3.337.972	571.335.40
1801	—	55.260	422.570.00	133.293	74.758.00	1.362.837	13.628.37	1.571.390	510.956.37
1802	14.366	70.878	423.310.00	95.525	58.343.00	3.449.466	34.422.83	3.615.869	516.075.83
1803	97.900	42.908	258.377.50	168.669	87.118.00	2.569.253	25.203.03	2.780.830	370.698.53
1804	1.055.312	43.597	258.642.50	191.092	100.340.50	1.312.150	12.844.94	2.046.839	371.827.94
1805	814.464	34.964	170.367.50	469.817	149.388.50	1.735.550	13.483.48	2.260.361	333.239.48
1806	356.000	62.709	324.505.00	1.045.700	471.319.00	704.000	5.260.00	1.815.409	801.084.00
1807	476.000	90.908	437.495.00	1.437.219	597.448.75	1.203.221	9.652.21	2.731.345	1.004.595.96
1808	400.000	58.288	284.665.00	1.368.600	684.300.00	1.509.000	13.090.00	2.935.888	982.055.00
1809	1.154.572	32.875	169.375.00	1.450.520	707.376.00	1.377.439	8.001.53	2.861.834	884.752.53
1810	215.000	100.287	501.435.00	1.282.631	638.773.50	1.673.500	15.660.00	3.056.418	1.155.868.50
1811	63.140	99.581	497.905.00	1.218.824	608.340.00	281.165	2.495.95	1.649.570	1.108.740.95
1812	—	58.087	290.435.00	1.628.059	814.029.50	1.075.500	10.755.00	2.761.646	1.115.219.50
1813	—	95.428	477.140.00	1.241.903	620.951.50	418.000	4.180.00	1.755.331	1.102.271.50
1814	—	15.454	77.270.00	1.460.575	661.687.50	357.830	3.578.00	1.833.859	642.535.80
1815	—	635	3.175.00	69.232	17.308.00	—	—	69.867	20.483.00
1816	—	—	—	67.153	28.575.75	2.820.982	28.209.82	2.888.135	56.785.57
1817	—	—	—	1.215.567	607.783.50	3.948.400	39.484.00	5.163.967	647.267.50
1818	—	48.588	242.940.00	2.321.496	1.070.454.50	3.167.000	31.670.00	5.537.084	1.345.064.50
1819	—	51.723	258.615.00	2.352.000	1.140.000.00	2.671.000	26.710.00	5.074.723	1.425.325.00
1820	—	263.806	1.319.030.00	1.821.153	501.680.70	4.407.000	44.075.50	6.492.509	1.864.786.20
1821	—	41.089	189.325.00	2.709.160	825.762.45	389.000	3.890.00	3.139.249	1.018.977.45
1822	—	17.796	88.980.00	1.722.653	805.806.50	2.072.339	20.723.39	3.813.788	915.509.89
1823	—	14.485	72.425.00	2.152.000	895.550.00	—	—	2.166.485	967.975.00
1824	—	19.940	93.200.00	3.504.954	1.752.477.00	1.262.000	12.620.00	4.786.894	1.858.297.00
1825	63.000	33.494	156.385.00	3.621.166	1.844.583.00	1.524.000	14.926.00	5.178.760	1.735.894.00
1826	234.000	18.829	92.245.00	4.004.180	2.002.090.00	1.751.425	16.344.25	5.774.434	2.110.679.25
1827	—	27.713	131.565.00	6.712.400	2.869.200.00	2.357.732	23.577.32	9.097.845	3.024.342.32
1828	606.000	28.029	140.145.00	3.302.200	1.575.600.00	2.264.624	25.636.24	6.196.853	1.741.381.24
1829	487.000	60.845	295.717.50	5.712.156	1.994.578.00	1.901.500	16.580.00	7.674.501	2.306.875.50
1830	—	180.891	643.105.00	6.514.800	2.495.400.00	1.711.500	17.115.00	8.357.191	3.155.620.00
1831	2.200	145.114	714.270.00	8.285.710	3.175.600.00	3.361.460	33.603.60	11.792.284	3.923.473.60
1832	—	161.887	798.435.00	6.604.500	2.579.000.00	2.362.000	23.620.00	9.128.387	3.401.055.00
1833	154.000	197.790	978.550.00	7.217.000	2.759.000.00	2.893.000	25.160.00	10.307.790	3.765.710.00
1834	120.000	849.239	3.954.270.00	8.813.004	3.415.002.00	1.975.100	19.151.00	11.637.643	7.388.423.00
1835	141.000	502.936	2.186.175.00	11.474.006	3.443.003.00	4.019.400	39.489.00	15.996.342	5.668.667.00
1836	398.000	1.161.133	4.135.700.00	10.109.200	3.606.100.00	2.509.000	23.100.00	13.719.333	7.764.900.00
Total	7.440.713	4.716.325	$22.102.085.00	115.421.762	$46.759.182.90	77.752.965	740.381.58½	197.891.502	$69.581.549.48½

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia January 13th 1838

Sir

In compliance with the law, which requires that, "in the month of January of every year, the Director shall make report to the President of the United States of the operations of the Mint and its Branches for the year preceeding," I have the honor to submit to you the following Statement:

The coinage executed in 1837 has amounted to $3.299.898; comprising $1.148.305 in gold, $2.096.010 in silver, and 55.583 in copper, and composed of 13.010.721 pieces of coin. (Statement A.)

The deposits of gold within the year amounted to $1.145.000; of which only $282.000 was derived from the mines of the United States. (Statements B. and C)

The necessities of the circulation having required a large amount of small coin, the proportion of such coins struck in 1837 greatly exceeds that of any former year; the number of pieces of less value than the half dollar being more than nine millions. (Tabular Statement D)

The laws authorizing deposits with the Mint of public funds, "for the purchase of bullion for coinage," and "for enabling the Mint to make the returns to depositors with as little delay as possible," have proved of great benefit in our own operations and, during the late derangements in the currency, of great importance to the public interests. At the close of the year there was in our vaults, on these accounts, the amount of $789.218.73 in gold and silver; and there has been withdrawn, on Treasury drafts, coins to the of $476.499.08.

The increased efficiency of the Mint, and the possession of the Government deposits, have enabled us, during the past year, for the first time, to avoid the delays to which we were formerly forced to subject depositors of bullion, and to make returns to them in coins as soon as the value of their deposits could be ascertained. I have, therefore, on this occasion, the satisfaction to report that not a single dollar of deposits made before the close of the year remains unpaid.

The machinery of the New Orleans branch mint was executed, and the steam engine set in action, in May last; and there would have been no difficulty in putting the mint in full operation, but for the apprehensions from the climate. Two of the officers and all of the workmen were from the Middle States, and unacclimated; and I was advised by the resident officers that they would incur great risk in going to New Orleans in the warm season. The occurrence of a fatal epidemic, soon after, proved that these apprehensions were too well founded; and the officers and men from this place were thereby prevented from reaching New Orleans before the begining of December. They are now, however, all at their stations, and making every exertion to commence the operations of the mint at an early day.

The machinery for the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, was shipped to Charleston in April; and in the following month, competent workmen were sent forward to put it in operation. Great delay and difficulty occured, however, in transporting the heavy machinery to Charlotte, so that the steam engine was not set in action until the middle of August.

The machinery for the branch mint at Dahlonega, in Georgia was sent to Savannah in May, and difficulty and delay also occurred in its transportation thence by land. After the workmen employed at Charlotte had finished their task, they proceeded to Dahlonega, to erect the machinery there; and they completed this work early in November.

To put up the furnaces and refineries of this mints, masons were sent from Philadelphia; and in order that this important part of the work might be properly executed, as well as for the purpose of giving advice and aid in other essential points, one of the officers of this Mint was requested to go to Charlotte and Dahlonega; and I have reason to beleive that his visit was of great importance.

The mint building at New Orleans is completed, so far as is necessary for mint operations; only one of the wings, intended for the residence of the officers, being unfinished. The mint at Dahlonega is nearly completed, except as to the enclosure and out-buildings. The mint at Charlotte is entirely finished, and has commenced operations, so far as to be receiving deposits and assaying. The certificates of this branch are, for the present paid here; so that it may, in this way, retain gold to furnish a fund, for the purpose of enabling it hereafter to make prompt payments on the spot, for the bullion that may be furnished for coinage.

In consequence of the location of the new mints in places where there are no manufactories and few mechanical resources it has been necessary to send from here every article of machinery and apparatus, many even of the ordinary materials, and all the workmen required for erecting the machinery, furnaces, refineries, and other fixtures. If therefore, there has been much delay in getting these mints in operation, it is but just to observe that the task presented peculiar difficulties. The delay, moreover, has been accompanied by one important advantage: since it has given full opportunity to the officers and the principal hands to perfect themselves in their respective departments, by actual practice in this Mint; so that, when they begin their operations at the branches, the public may have confidence in their ability to discharge them with skill and accuracy.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your
faithful Servant
(Signed) R.M. Patterson
Director of the Mint

To the President of the United States.

Statement of the coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philad^a^ in the year "1837"

"A."

Denominations	Pieces	Pieces	Value	Value
Gold:				
Half Eagles	207.121	–	$1.035.605	
Quarter Eagles	45.080	–	112.700	
		252.201		$ 1.148.305
Silver:				
Half Dollars	3.629.820	–	$1.814.910	
Quarter Dollars	252.400	–	63.100	
Dimes	1.042.000	–	104.200	
Half Dimes	2.276.000	–	113.800	
		7.200.220		2.096.010
Copper:				
Cents	–	5.558.300	–	55.583
Whole number of	pieces –	13.010.721	Whole value	3.299.898

"B"

Statement of deposits of Gold for coinage, at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia. "1837"

The deposits of gold for coinage amount to - - - - - - - - -			$ 1.145.000
Of which was received from the United States, viz:			
Virginia	$52.100		
North Carolina	116.900		
South Carolina	29.400		
Georgia	83.600		
		$282.000	
Coins of the United States of old Standard		21.800	
Coins and Bullion from Europe		633.500	
Coins and Bullion from Mexico and S. America		174.400	
Bullion from Africa		22.100	
Jewelry		11.200	
			1.145.000

"C"

Statement of the annual amounts of deposits of Gold, for coinage, at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, from the mines of the United States.

	Virginia	North Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee	Alabama	Not Ascertained	Total
1824	–	$ 5.000	–	–	–	–	–	$ 5.000
1825	–	17.000	–	–	–	–	–	17.000
1826	–	20.000	–	–	–	–	–	20.000
1827	–	21.000	–	–	–	–	–	21.000
1828	–	46.000	–	–	–	–	–	46.000
1829	$2.500	134.000	$ 3.500	–	–	–	–	140.000
1830	24.000	204.000	26.000	$212.000	–	–	–	466.000
1831	26.000	294.000	22.000	176.000	$ 1.000	$ 1.000	–	520.000
1832	34.000	458.000	45.000	140.000	1.000	–	–	678.000
1833	104.000	475.000	66.000	216.000	7.000	–	–	868.000
1834	62.000	380.000	38.000	415.000	3.000	–	–	898.000
1835	60.400	263.000	42.400	319.900	100	–	$12.200	698.500
1836	62.000	148.100	55.200	201.400	300	–	–	467.000
1837	52.100	116.900	29.400	83.600	–	–	–	282.000
Total	427.000	2.582.500	327.500	1.763.900	12.400	1.000	12.200	5.126.500

"D"

Tabular Statement of the amount of coinage at the Mint of the U.S, in the several denominations of coin, since the commencement of its operations, until the 31st of December, 1837. inclusive

Periods	Eagles	Half Eagles	Quarter Eagles	Dollars	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Dimes	Half Dimes
1793 1794 1795	2.795	8.707	–	204.791	323.144	–	–	86.416
1796	6.934	6.196	963	72.920	3.918	5.894	22.135	10.230
1797	8.323	3.609	859	7.776	–	252	25.261	44.527
1798	7.974	24.867	614	327.536	–	–	27.550	
1799	17.483	7.451	480	423.515	–	–	–	
1800	25.965	11.622	–	220.920	–	–	21.760	24.000
1801	29.254	26.006	–	54.454	30.289	–	34.640	33.910
1802	15.090	53.176	2.612	41.650	29.890	–	10.975	13.010
1803	8.979	33.506	423	66.064	31.715	–	33.040	37.850
1804	9.795	30.475	3.327	19.570	156.519	6.738	8.265	
1805	–	33.183	1.781	321	211.722	121.394	120.780	15.600
1806	–	64.093	1.616	–	839.576	206.124	–	–
1807	–	84.093	6.812	–	1.051.576	220.643	165.000	–
1808	–	55.578	2.710	–	1.368.600	–	–	–
1809	–	33.875	–	–	1.405.810	–	44.710	–
1810	–	100.287	–	–	1.276.276	–	6.355	–
1811	–	99.581	–	–	1.203.644	–	65.180	–
1812	–	58.087	–	–	1.628.059	–	–	–
1813	–	95.428	–	–	1.241.903	–	–	–
1814	–	15.454	–	–	1.039.075	–	421.500	–
1815	–	635	–	–	–	69.282	–	–
1816	–	–	–	–	47.150	20.003	–	–
1817	–	–	–	–	1.215.567	–	–	–
1818	–	48.588	–	–	1.960.322	361.174	–	–
1819	–	51.723	–	–	2.208.000	144.000	–	–
1820	–	263.806	–	–	751.122	127.444	942.587	–
1821	–	34.641	6448	–	1.305.797	216.851	1.186.512	–
1822	–	17.796	–	–	1.559.573	64.080	100.000	–
1823	–	14.485	–	–	1.694.200	17.800	440.000	–
1824	–	17.340	2600	–	3.504.954	–	–	–
1825	–	29.060	4.434	–	2.943.166	168.000	510.000	–
1826	–	18.069	760	–	4.004.180	–	–	–
1827	–	24.913	2.800	–	5.493.400	4.000	1.215.000	–
1828	–	28.029	–	–	3.075.200	102.000	125.000	–
1829	–	57.442	3.403	–	3.712.156	–	770.000	1.230.000
1830	–	126.351	4.540	–	4.764.800	–	510.000	1.240.000
1831	–	140.594	4.520	–	5.873.660	398.000	771.350	1.242.700
1832	–	157.487	4.400	–	4.797.000	320.000	522.500	965.000
1833	–	193.630	4.160	–	5.206.000	156.000	485.000	1.370.000
1834	–	732.169	117.370	–	6.412.004	286.000	635.000	1.480.000
1835	–	371.534	131.402	–	5.352.006	1.952.000	1.410.000	2.760.000
1836	–	553.147	547.986	1.000	6.546.200	472.000	1.190.000	1.900.000
1837	–	207.121	45.080	–	3.629.820	252.400	1.042.000	2.276.000
	132.592	3.933.534	902.100	1.440.517	37.897.998	5.692.029	12.562.100	14.729.243

Statement "D" Continued

Periods	Cents	Half Cents	Pieces of Gold	Value of Gold	Pieces of Silver	Value of Silver	Pieces of Copper	Value of Copper
1793 1794 1795	1.066.033	142.534	11.502	$ 71.485	614.357	$370.683.80		
1796	974.700	115.480	14.093	102.727.50	115.097	79.077.50		
1797	897.510	107.048	12.791	103.422.50	77.816	12.591.45		
1798	979.700	—	33.455	205.610.	335.086	330.291.		
1799	904.585	12.167	25.414	213.285.	423.515	423.515.		
1800	2.822.175	211.530	37.587	317.760	266.680	224.296		
1801	1.362.837	—	55.260	422.570	153.293	74.758		
1802	3.435.100	14.366	70.878	423.310	95.525	58.343		
1803	2.471.353	97.900	42.908	258.377.50	168.669	87.118		
1804	756.838	1.055.312	43.597	258.642.50	191.092	100.340.50		
1805	941.116	814.464	34.964	170.367.50	469.817	149.388.50		
1806	348.000	356.000	65.709	324.505.	1.045.700	471.319		
1807	727.221	476.000	90.905	437.495	1.437.219	597.448.75		
1808	1.109.000	400.000	58.288	284.665	1.368.600	684.300		
1809	222.867	1.154.572	33.875	169.375	1.450.520	707.376		
1810	2.455.500	215.000	100.287	501.435	1.282.631	638.773.50		
1811	218.025	63.140	99.581	497.905	1.268.424	608.340		
1812	1.075.500	—	58.087	290.435	1.628.059	814.029.50		
1813	418.000	—	95.428	417.140	1.241.903	620.951.50		
1814	357.830	—	15.454	77.270	1.460.575	561.687.50		
1815	—	—	635	3.175	69.232	17.308		
1816	2.820.982	—	—	—	67.153	28.575.75		
1817	3.948.400	—	—	—	1.215.567	607.783.50		
1818	3.167.000	—	48.588	242.940	2.321.496	1.070.454.50		
1819	2.671.000	—	51.723	258.615	2.352.000	1.140.000		
1820	4.407.550	—	263.806	1.319.030	1.821.153	501.680.70		
1821	389.000	—	41.089	189.325	2.709.160	825.762.45		
1822	2.072.339	—	17.796	88.980	1.723.653	805.806.50		
1823	—	—	14.485	72.425	2.152.000	895.550.		
1824	1.262.000	—	19.940	93.200	3.504.954	1.752.477		
1825	1.461.100	63.000	33.494	156.385	3.621.166	1.564.583		
1826	1.517.425	234.000	18.829	92.245	4.004.180	2.002.090		
1827	2.357.732	—	27.713	131.565	6.712.400	2.869.200		
1828	2.260.624	606.000	28.029	140.145	3.302.200	1.575.600		
1829	1.414.500	487.000	60.845	295.717.50	5.712.156	1.994.578		
1830	1.711.500	—	130.891	643.105	6.511.800	2.495.400		
1831	3.359.260	2.200	145.114	714.270	5.285.710	3.175.600		
1832	2.362.000	—	161.887	798.435	6.604.500	2.579.000		
1833	2.739.000	154.000	197.790	978.550	7.217.000	2.759.000		
1834	1.855.100	120.000	849.539	3.954.270	8.813.004	3.415.002		
1835	3.878.400	141.000	502.936	2.186.175	11.474.006	3.443.003		
1836	2.111.000	398.000	1.161.133	4.135.700	10.109.200	3.606.100		
1837	5.558.300	—	232.201	1.148.305	7.200.220	2.096.010		

No. 3.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia February 28th 1825

The Hon. J. Q. Adams
Secy. of State
Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the evening of Saturday the 26th inst. of your favor, communicating the confirmation by the Senate, of my appointment by the President, of Director of the Mint, and accompanied by a Commission conformably thereto.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore.

No. 4

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia February 28th 1825

Gottfried Bücher Esq.
New York
Sir;

Your communication addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of Steel for dies, has been referred to me, and received this morning from Washington.

Please to forward one bar of the Steel you mention, to this office. If found equal to your estimate of its value, for the purpose designated, it will be very cheerfully paid for, and a supply of it as may be necessary ordered for the public use.

Very Respectfully
Yours.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 5

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia March 18th 1825

Saml. L. Southard Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury
Sir;

* (See Books B. Page 13)

I addressed a letter on the 3rd inst. to the then Secretary of the Treasury*, requesting his opinion of the practice which has for many years prevailed at the Mint, of rendering the return of the accounts annually, instead of quarterly, which the original direction from the Treasury, and the forms accompanying them, prescribed. However desirable it may, as diminishing the labor of the Clerk of this estab-

-lishment, to persevere in this practice, I do not feel justified under the law, to pursue it, unless by the consent of the department. The letter to which I allude, explains, satisfactorily I trust, the origin of the practice. Will you have the goodness, when the pressure of your increased duties will admit, to have the subject investigated, and favor me with the result.

I am, with Great Respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 6

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia March 21st 1825

Mr. J. R. Bibb,
Sir;

Yours of the 28th Ult. enclosing a small specimen of metal, came while I was absent for a few days from the city, which must be my apology for not having replied to it at an earlier moment.

The Metal proves to be Tin, of the ordinary quality used in the arts. The examination to which it was subjected, leaves no doubt on that head. Should it be convenient to send by any of your friends, who may be visiting this place, a quantity of the Ore in its natural state, an examination shall be made of it, which may result in information useful to you, and, if so, I shall take pleasure in communicating it. At present, any suggestion I might make relative to its value, would be as likely to mislead, as to instruct.

I am Very Respectfully Yours
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 7

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 5th 1825

Gottfried Bücher Esq.
Sir,

The quality of the Steel received from you has been tried, and found satisfactory for certain purposes in the Mint, though unsuitable for dies. The Bundles weighed here 276 lbs & 274 lbs = 550 lbs; which will be paid for at the price stated by you of 13 dollars, if you will please authorize some person here to receive the money.

Yours Respectfully
Saml. Moore
Director

No. 8. To B. Temple Esq. President of the Bank of Portland. April 18th 1825. Relates to a supply of cents and small coins, see File.

No. 9. To Messrs Merian & Co. N.Y. May 9th 1825. Relates to Dimes and Cents. see File.

No. 10 To W. Page Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Rutland. May 11th 1825. Relates to a supply of Cents. see File.

No. 11 To Editor of the National Journal. May 25th 1825. Subscription for Paper. See File.

No. 12

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia June 4th 1825.

Mr. S. M. O'Connor,
New York,
Sir;

Yours of the 2nd. relative to Copper for the use of the Mint, came to hand too late to admit of a reply by the mail of yesterday.

The supply of Copper now on hand being sufficient for some months, and the price being more likely to decline, than advance, it is not considered expedient to purchase any more of that article at present. For your satisfaction I remark that the price you mention, 25 to 27 cents is rather higher than the cost of our last purchases. If an addition to our stock were necessary, it could be obtained, of good quality at 25 cents, here.

Yours Respectfully
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 14 To W. Hunt, Cashier Bank at Ettica N.Y. July 19th 1825. Relates to a certificate, and transmission of Copper, see File.

No. 15

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia August 3rd 1825

The President of the U.States
Sir;

Permit me respectfully to represent, that the continued pressure on the Mint for Coinage, which it is probable will not be much diminished in future years, renders it very desirable that the Engraving Department should be strenthened by the employment of an Assistant Engraver.

over

Having deferred proposing this measure while any doubt was entertained of its expediency, I now respectfully submit it for your approbation.

An assistant in this department, has been employed at various periods, and by every former Director. The last artist who officiated in this capacity was engaged by Mr. Patterson, with the Presidents approbation, in the year 1807, and continued in the Mint until 1817. Since that time, the principal Engraver, with the aid of a large number of dies, prepared in anticipation while an aſsistant was employed, and the expenditure of this, far less than is now required, has been competent to supply the current demand. But the extended operations of the Mint, the propriety of guarding those operations from interruption, by the sickness or death of the Engraver; the studious precision required for the perfect execution of a die, and the advantage to be derived in coinage from their more frequent renewal; will, I hope be thought to justify the measure recommended as necessary to the right accomplishment of the objects of this institution.

There is however another consideration which enhances the necessity for such an assistant now. The series of our dies has been imperfect for many years. No dies of the Eagle, the Dollar or the half Dime, have been in use since the year 1805. Little, if any, practicable inconvenience has, I believe, resulted from the omission; but the law of April 2d 1792, establishing the Mint appears to me, though it was certainly not so understood by my excellent predecessor, to impose an official obligation to keep the series entire, and to execute from time to time, coin of every denomination ordained by law. The renovation of our obsolete dies, will, perhaps, afford a favorable moment for revising the whole series, with such emendations as a classic taste, and the improved state of the arts at this day, may suggest, within the existing legal provisions.

I avail myself of the occasion to mention that I hope to be able, in a short time, to submit to your consideration some medallions and drawings of a new head of Liberty, with a view to the adoption of one of them on our Coins, if approved. This subject has engaged much of my attention.

The individual whom it would be my first wish to introduce on this occasion into the Mint as Aſsistant Engraver is Mr. Gobrecht a native American artist of much merit residing in this city. A trial was made of his talent for the execution of dies, by Mr. Patterson, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Scott in 1823, and before the appointment of Mr. Kneaſs the present Engraver; and his work was very highly approved. We resort to him now for the letter stamps of the inscriptions on our Coins, his specimens of which are not surpassed by any made at the Mint. He is at present engaged in modeling the medallions before alluded to, some of which have been privately

seen by Mr. Biddle, Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Sully, also Professor Patterson; and the style of their execution, highly commended by those gentlemen. The private character and personal manners of Mr. Gobrecht, are such as I would wish, and his services would be considered in many respects a valuable acquisition.

I have the satisfaction to state that under the present regulations of the Mint, aided by a recent neat improvement in our machinery introduced by Mr. Eckfeldt, the Chief Coiner, I feel a confident hope that the operations of the establishment can be maintained in undiminished vigor, and the charge of an Aſsistant Engraver, defrayed, without any increase of the expenditure beyond the average appropriations of the last five years.

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director

No. 16 To Isaac Adams Esqr. Portland. August 25th 1825.
Relates to a supply of cents. See File.

No. 17

Mint of the United States
Philada. August 31st 1825.

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy of the Treasury

Sir. I had the honor of representing to the President, under date of the 5th inst. the expediency of employing in the Mint at the present time, an artist in the capacity of Aſsistant Engraver, and referring the measure to his decision.

Communications from this office to the President on such occasions, have heretofore been, I perceive, immediate; but the intense interest of the subjects, which it is apparent, have, since the above date, passed with far superior claims on the Presidents attention, creates a regret that, in this instance, I did not deviate from the example of my predecessors. Permit me now, therefore, respectfully to request that you would at such moment as may be least inconvenient to the President, consult his pleasure on the matter submitted, and have the goodness to communicate it to me.

To the considerations which I have already had the honor of submitting to the President in favor of the proposed measure, I do not now deem it necessary to add. It may be proper, however, to state in confirmation of some of them, a fact ascertained this day, that the coinage effected from the first

first of January to the present time, exceeds that of any former equal period. If the supply of Bullion should be continued, I flatter myself, the next annual report of the operations of the Mint, will exhibit an amount of Coinage greater than has been executed in any former year since its establishment.

I am with great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 18

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 16th. 1825.

Hon Richard Rush
Secty. of the Treasury
Sir,

Your favor of the 9th. inst- communicating the opinion of the President, adverse to the employment of an Assistant Engraver in the Mint without the sanction of Congress, has been considered with very respectful regard.

If the source from which this decision emanates, did not give full assurance of its correctness, I could find in the present condition of our dies, a strong motive for wishing it had been different, or might yet be reconsidered. But its correctness is not questioned, notwithstanding the examples presented in the history of the Mint of a practice variant from it. Those examples, since the receipt of your communication, I have carefully reviewed, but refer to them now, only as an apology for myself. Be pleased to express to the President my respectful acquiescence in his decision. I cannot doubt but that Congress will confer the power of employing those occasional assistants to the several Officers of the Mint, without which, great embarassments in the operations will be sometimes inevitable. A vigilant care will be exerted to guard against them in the interim.

Having intimated heretofore an expectation of being soon able to submit to the President some medallions and drawings of a new head of Liberty, I have to request that you will be pleased to mention, on that subject, that I have not yet obtained in their finished state, all the varieties I wish. They are, however, in progress; and I flatter myself, there will be found among them, a figure which will be approved as an emendation of our coins.

No embarassment results to me personally on the present occasion. In submitting to the President the question of employing an assistant Engraver I carefully abstained, under the influence, however, of other sentiments, and feelings, than a doubt of the result of the application, from giving any intimation of my purpose to the individual named in my communication.

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt.
Saml Moore
Director.

No. 19 To M. K. Beverly Esqr. Fredericksburg Va. Sept. 19th. 1825
Relates to an examination of Minerals. See File.

No. 20 To Mr. Merriam, New York. Sept. 22nd. 1825
Relates to small Coins and Cents - See File

No. 21 To. R. Elwell, Boston. - October 4th. 1825
Relates to a Silver Deposit. See File.

No. 22 To S. L. Southard. November 30th. 1825
Relates to a specimen of Copper Ore, See File & No. 24

No. 23 To Hon. Richard Rush. Secty of the Treasury Nov. 30th 1825
Relates to same subject as No. 21. See File & No. 24.

No. 24 To. Hon. S. L. Southard. December 10th. 1825
Relates to same subject as No. 22. See File & No. 24

No. 26

Mint of the United States
Philada. December 10th. 1825

Hon. Richard Rush
Secty. of the Treasury
Sir,

The Copper Ore received here on the 29th. ulto., accompanied by your request to have it analyzed, has been carefully examined by Mr. Cloud. There were found to be two specimens. The smaller appearing to be a selection of the portions most abounding in metal. This only, has been analyzed. The accompanying results of two trials give five parts of Copper in thirty of the Ore.

If the large specimen be a sample of the Ore, as found in the mine, its analysis would be instructive, and will be made if requested. But if it be the residue of a general sample, after the selection of the small parcel from it, no valuable information would result from its examination. It would be preferable to try a new sample, offering the proportion which nature presents in situ.

Herewith I forward, as requested, the metal obtained. One specimen is in the form in which it came from the crucible. The other has been rolled to ascertain its malleability, the copper is of good quality.

The small specimen, considered to be Plaster, has also been examined. Mr. Cloud, from its external appearance alone, immediately and correctly decided it to be that species called Anhydrous Gypsum. This is not usually found in abundant quantities. If a large specimen could be procured, it would be satisfactory to investigate its distinguishing peculiarities further.

With great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director

No. 26 To Hon. John Taliafero. December 21st 1825
Relates to an examination of Ore. See File.

No. 27

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 10th 1826

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury
Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith, my report on the general transactions of the Mint during the past year, which I very respectfully request you will be pleased to lay before the President.

In conforming to the invariable usage of addreſsing this report to the President, I trust I have acted conformably to your wishes, though in the hope of being honored with your further instructions on that point, I delayed its transmission a few days. It is now sent in duplicates, as has heretofore been strictly enjoined.

It is with much regret that I include any request which will add to your pressing engagements, but I must beg you to excuse my calling your attention to the subject of my letter of the 20th Ulto. If I have your approbation, I will address a communication to the committee of ways and means on the subject referred to. I am very respectfully
Your obdt. Servt.
Saml Moore

No. 28

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 14th 1826

Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury
Sir,

I was last evening favored with your letter of the 12th communicating the decision of the President relative to the occasional employment of an aſsistant Engraver, and requesting me to name the sum which will probably be required for the object.

The sum paid to the last Assistant Engraver was Six Hundred Dollars. It is not probable that a compensation, much leſs, would be adequate, and I therefore name that precise sum.

I beg leave to offer to the President my respectful acknowledgments for his assent to the measure proposed in the event of the appropriation being made by Congress, of which, under the circumstances, I entertain a confident hope.

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 29. To the Collector of the Port of New York Feby. 9th 1826
Relates to a Cask of Hardware, imported for the Mint. See File.

No. 30 To Mr. I Foulke. February 22d 1826
Relates to a Deposit. See File.

No. 31

Mint of the United States
Philada. March 9th 1826

Hon. S Smith
Sir,

I was yesterday honored with yours of the 5th on the subject of certain foreign coins, mentioned in a resolution of the Senate, and immediately took measures to procure specimens of the Gold and Silver Coins of Brazil, Chili, Peru and Mexico. As soon as the requisite numbers and varieties can be obtained, the aſsays will be made, and the result communicated to you.

The Turkish Gold Coins are not yet received. They will probably be here tomorrow, unless it has been thought expedient to wait for a private conveyance for them.

Very respectfully Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore Director

No. 32 To Dr. J. W. Webster March 8th 1826. Communicating facts in regard to Coins & Coinage. See File.

No. 33 To the Secretary of the Treasury & Hon. S. Smith March 10th 1826. Relates to certain Turkish Gold Coins. See File.

No. 34 To R. D. Potts Esqr. March 21st 1826
Relates to Medals. See File.

Mint of the United States
No. 35. Philadelphia April 18th 1835

Hon. J. Taliaferro.
Dear Sir;

Until very recently it has not been convenient, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Cloud, and subsequently of one of the principal Melters, to attend to the examination of the remaining specimen of your copper Ore. It has now been done in the manner I had wished. This portion of your Ore yields 8 1/10 per cent of Copper from an average sample of the mass, which was all pounded together. A specimen of the metal is enclosed.

The question, whether such an ore can be advantageously worked, on which you desired me to offer an opinion, is not easily determined, without an actual trial of a large quantity, by a proficient in such operations. In general, it may be remarked that Copper mines, wrought at the ordinary charge of labor in this country have not been profitable. Those which have hitherto been attempted in the United States, I believe have been abandoned; unless a recent attempt by a New York House, to work one of the Jersey mines, may be an exception. On this subject, I presume Governor Dickerson of the Senate can give useful information; if not, either he or the Secretary of the Navy can introduce you to Judge Kinsey of Patterson to whom probably the subject is familiar, and who would cheerfully reply to your inquiries.

In Reese's Encyclopedia, under the article Mining & Copper, interesting details will be found of the subject of Copper Mines, from which I think it is apparent, that with all the aid of science, experience, perfect machinery and cheap labor, the Copper Mines of England, in general yield but little proffit on the capital originally invested in them. The works which treat most fully of the processes used in the various mines in Europe are "Jars's voyages Metallurgiques", and Schlutters Metallurgy, of which last there is a French translation. These works are of high authority and may probably be found in the Library of Congress.

The standard work of Cramer on Aſsaying gives those processes also; but in the small way only.

The established varieties of Copper Ore are given in
Cleaveland's treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, page
553. That variety to which your specimen belongs
is the green carbonate of Copper, called Malachite.
Mr. Cloud, by whom the examination of it has been
made, and whose opinion is very valuable on those
subjects, observes, that this Ore of Copper is among
the easiest to reduce, and yields a metal more free
from impurities than that derived from the Ores
generally worked. I must not omit, however, to
add that he expresses a doubt, whether this variety
is to be found in such abundance as to afford the
material for extensive works.

If the indications of its abundance
are satisfactory, you will probably think it advi-
-sable to hazard so much on the experiment, as to
have a trial made in the large way, under the
direction of a practical artist acquainted with
the smelting of Copper. A judicious practical artist
is worth more than all the books in this case. The
expense per ton of raising the Ore, separating it from
the massive extraneous substances connected with
it, and smelting it in a suitable furnace, would
thus be ascertained in a manner which might
lead to safe conclusions. A competent artist, as I
am informed, Mr. Henry West, is now employed
at Baltimore, probably by Mr. Ellicott, in refining
Copper from the imported cake. His proper business
in England, I understand, was smelting Copper Ores.
The house of Hoit, I believe, of New York, made the recent
attempt to work one of the mines of New Jersey; and
Paul Revere and Son, of or near Boston, have been, not
long since, engaged in the refining of Copper. From
either of those quarters, perhaps, useful information
may be obtained in procuring a competent artist, if
one is not to be found in Baltimore.

It may be proper to remark, that no
useful inference can be derived from comparing
the per centage of metal yielded by the Copper Ores
of other mines, with the per centage exhibited by our
trials of yours, without knowing the precise character
and state of preparation of those Ores when weighed.
Your ore was weighed as for the purpose intended;
it ought to be done with the stony and earthy mat-
-ters raised with it from the mine. It is among the
easiest to reduce to metal and produces as good copper.
The critical inquiry is, can it be so cheaply raised, and
in such abundance, that with the facilities for working
presented by its locality, the market price of cake
copper will remunerate you.

the price of imported cake copper, which we receive chiefly from South America, in this market varies from 15 to 22 cents. The last sale, I am informed, was 21 cents. Yours by its quality would probably rank with the best in the market. The price of cake copper, I suppose, would be adopted as the basis of an estimate to determine the propriety of working your ores.

I have offered the above remarks because you seemed to wish for such suggestions as might occur to me; though I am sensible that I may have said nothing which is not familiar to you, or which may, in any degree, aid you in making a safe decision.

Yours Very Respectfully
Saml. Moore

No. 36 To Hon. Richard Rush. Secy of the Treasury. April 18th 1826 relates to the same subject as No. 35. See File.

No. 37 & 38. To W. H. Coffin. — April 25th 1826
Relates to a supply of Cents. See File.

No. 39

Mint of the United States
Philada. June 19th 1826.

Mr. Wm. Nutt
Weicomico Church Va.
Sir,

Yours of the 24th Ulto. covering two mineral specimens, came to hand only on the 17th inst.

The large specimen is not metalic. It consists chiefly of Mica, with a portion of earthy matter, and contains nothing, be assured, which merits your further attention.

The smaller specimen is the ore of Lead, called Galena, which is valuable if abundant and easily worked. But the facility of working the Lead Ores of the same character, which abound in some of the states and territories on the borders of the Missisipi, affords a supply of Lead for the market at so cheap a rate, as to render the Lead mines, in other parts of the U. States, unprofitable. Your Ore, like the above mentioned, would yield, if successfully smelted, 60 to 65 per cent of Lead, the price of which, varies I believe, in the market from 5 to 7 dollars per hundred pounds.

Excuse my recommending a careful attention to ascertain the expense of raising the Ore in large quantities, smelting it and getting the Lead to market over

before costly works are hazarded. Much money has been unprofitably expended in mines of this Lead. To succeed in competition with mines now in operation, demands not only good ore and skilful management, but many local facilities.

Yours Respectfully
Saml. Moore

No. 40

Mint of the United States
Philada. June 1826

Circular
To Cashiers of Dift. Banks
Sir,

A resolution of the Senate of the United States on the subject of foreign Coins, renders it desirable to obtain, from the best sources of information in the different sections of the Union, a variety of facts relative thereto. I take the liberty therefore of requesting that you will be so good as to reply as precisely and fully as practicable to the following inquiries.

1. What foreign Gold Coins, and what denominations thereof are in circulation or use, or received by the Banks, within the range of your observation?

2. What are the dates of those Coins most frequently observed; and what are the oldest, and what the latest dates noticed?

3. At what rate per pennyweight are those Coins now received? If they pass by tale, at what value are they now usually received?

4. Are the Gold Coins of the New Government of Spanish America, used in circulation or received by the Banks? If so, are they received at the same rate as the Gold Coins issued under the authority of Spain?

5. Are the Gold Coins of Brazil of the latest dates received in circulation or by the Banks at the same rate as the Gold Coins issued under the authority of Portugal?

6. What proportion of the amount of specie, within your observation, consists of Gold Coins? What proportion does the amount of foreign Gold Coins bear, to that of the Gold Coins of the United States?

7. What foreign Silver Coins, and what different denominations thereof do you observe used in circulation or received by the Banks?

8. What are the dates of those Coins, most frequently observed? What the oldest and what the latest dates noticed?

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9. Do Spanish Dollars circulate and find acceptance in the banks, at the rate of 100 cents, without reference to their actual weight? Do the divisions of the Spanish Dollar pass at a proportionate rate, in like manner, without regard to their weight?

10. Are the Pistareens and the Halves thereof current, and at what rate?

11. Are Dollars of the new governments of Spanish America, used in circulation or received by the Banks like the Dollar issued under the authority of Spain? Are the divisions of those Dollars received like corresponding parts of the Spanish Dollar?

12. Are the Silver Coins of Portugal and Brazil used in circulation or received by the Banks? and at what rate? Are those of Brazil of the latest dates received at the same rate as those issued under the authority of Portugal?

13. What proportion of the specie within your observation consists of foreign Silver Coins, & what of those of the UStates.

I enclose for the purpose of facilitating detailed replies on some of the above points, a list of all the foreign Gold and Silver Coins supposed to be in use as money in any part of the United States. Please fill the several columns for each coin, if found within your knowledge. When none are found of the character named, please note the fact. In the space for remarks add such further information as may be useful; and please accompany those details, as soon as you can conveniently examine the points submitted, with a letter to me addreſsed as above, containing such additional observations as occur to you on the topics of inquiry; extending your remarks, also, to any other foreign Coins omitted in the list, which are known to you as being in circulation in any part of the United States. You will oblige me by enclosing the whole under cover to the Hon. Richard Rush Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Among the preceding inquiries are some, especially No 8 and 13 which, I am aware, cannot be answered strictly. The best estimate in your power will in such cases be considered as a useful approximation to the truth.

Should I perceive from your replies that there are in the quarter where you reside, some varieties of Gold or Silver Coins, which I cannot other-

-wise obtain, I may on a future occasion ask leave to trouble you with procuring the requisite specimens for an Aſsay.

I am very respectfully
Your Obedt Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Feby 14th. 1825

Thos. Jefferson Esqr.
Monticello.

Sir.

It is not without hesitation and reluctance that I prefer a request, which will be the occasion of any inconvenience to one who has acquired so high a claim to be exempted from intrusion; but I know not to whom I can address myself with the hope of obtaining information so accurate, as you, I doubt not, possess, on a subject to which I now respectfully solicit your attention.

The character of the impression emblematic of Liberty on our Coins, does not appear, from any record I have seen, to have been determined by specific instruction from the Government, nor has it been settled by any uniform practice here. The Journals of the Senate, and other notices of the proceedings of Congress, show that the head of the President was at first intended as the device for one side of the Coins; and that the House of Representatives substituted the words now in the Law. But neither the Journals, nor the brief notices which the papers contain of the debates of that period, give any indication of the precise emblem intended.

The first Coins struck were Cents, in 1793, on which the emblem adopted was a female head, with hair wildly flying behind. In 1795 the Cap of Liberty was introduced, supported on a wand projecting behind the head. In 1796 or '97 the Cap was discarded, and has not since been restored.

In 1794 the first Silver Coins were struck. The head of Liberty was here also adopted with flowing hair, without the accompaniment of a Cap. This style was retained on the Silver Coins, with slight modifications until about the year 1808, when Mr Patterson procured a more pleasing head of Liberty and ornamented it with a drep; not intended, as I learn from the Officers of the Mint, to represent the Cap of Liberty nor approaching it in form but taken from life, and considered a model, in good taste, of the fashion of the time. The inscription of the word Liberty was, at the same period, transferred from the margin of the Coin to the band of the Cap. This head dress continues to the present day on the Silver Coins since issued, but has never been adopted on the Dollar; none having been struck, nor any new dies of that denomination having been made, since 1806.

The first Gold Coins were struck in 1795. The head on them was, from the first, ornamented with a Cap head dress; not the Liberty Cap in form, but probably one corresponding to the fashionable dress of the day. This continued till 1808, when the head dress of the Gold Coins was conformed to that adopted on the Silver. No Eagles have been struck since 1804. The improved head dress has not therefore been extended to them.

No Cap has at any time been admitted on the head of the Copper Coins; but about the time of the above improvement, the hair was gathered into neat order, and the band of Liberty was adopted.

I have recited the above detail of facts familiar probably to your notice at the time, if not in some instances emanating from your authority; in order to lessen the trouble of recalling the train of them to your recollection.

It seems expedient, if indeed there is not an official obligation, to complete the series of our dies; and the unsettled question, what is the proper emblem of Liberty for our coins?, is entitled to consideration before a new original die of our money unit is prepared. Permit me therefore to request information on the following points, as having a fair relation to the subject.

1. What figure or device may be considered as intended by Congress, or the administration, at the establishment of the Mint, by the words in the law "an impression emblematic of Liberty"?

2. Was the Cap of Liberty adopted or alluded to as a fit emblem, by any act of the confederation, or of any of the states, or by popular usage, during the revolution, or previously to 1792, so that this device may be supposed to have been intended?

3. When emblems or representations of Liberty were in those times resorted to, on public occasions, of what description were they?

4. If the Liberty Cap be the emblem intended in the law; or if it be deemed an Americanized and suitable emblem, is it proper to place it on the head of the figure personifying Liberty?

Such information or suggestions as you may find, if convenient to favor me with, will be thankfully received. When I am satisfied as to the impression emblematic of Liberty, which can be sustained on the best ground, a few pattern pieces will be struck; to be submitted to the consideration of the government, which if approved, or with such modifications as shall be directed, may fix the character of our coins.

Supposing the female head to be an appropriate figure, three views in relation to it present themselves. To adhere to the present dress Cap, or copy it so nearly as not to exhibit the appearance of any specific change.— To exclude the Cap and adopt an easy disposition of the hair, with no ornament but the band of Liberty.— To adopt the classic style of Cap, which though resembling the Cap of Liberty, nearly, in form; would, nevertheless, be distinguished from it by being worn on the head of the figure, if it be true that the Cap of Liberty is out of place there. The first would be the easiest, being a style familiar to the Engraver of the Mint. The second, if happily executed, would perhaps be most pleasing, as being more true to life and nature. The third has the advantage of a permanent standard in the exquisite models of art derived from classic times.

I am with great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 6th. 1826

No. 41 Hon. Richard Rush
Secy. of the Treasury
Sir.

I forward herewith letters to the Cashiers of the different branches of the U. States Bank, who are among the persons, whose answers on a variety of points relative to the receiving of foreign Gold and Silver Coins, I wish to obtain. Please allow them to be transmitted under your frank. I shall occasionally forward packets, with the same view, addressed to other individuals in different sections of the Union.

I am Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 42

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 7th 1826

Hon. James Barbour
Secy. of War.
Sir.

By the present mail will be transmitted a box, containing 20 of the Indian Medals of the first size. The same number, of the second size will be forwarded next week, and the remainder of them, of the third size are so far advanced as to be furnished very soon if called for.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 43

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 13th 1826

Hon. James Barbour
Secy. of War.
Sir.

I am requested by Mr. Eckfeldt to inform you that a box containing 20 Indian Medals of the first size, was forwarded to the address of the department yesterday. My absence from the city at the time, prevented my advising more promptly on the subject. A package, containing about the same number of the second size, will, according to my letter of the 7th inst. be forwarded this week.

I take the liberty of troubling you on those occasions, not knowing, during the absence of Col. McKinney, whom I may properly address on subjects connected with the office of Indian Affairs.

With Great Respect
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 44

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 16th 1826

Hon. James Barbour
Secy. of War

Sir. By the present mail is forwarded to the address of the department, a box, containing 26 Indian Medals of the second size, which with the two boxes of the first size, of 20 each, before mentioned as having been forwarded on the 7th and 12th insts. will close the delivery of those Medals for a few days

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 45 To I. H. Howland & Co. N. York. – Aug. 1st 1826
Relates to a deposit of Silver. See File.

No. 46 To W. Page, Cashier of Rutland Bank – August 3rd 1826
Relates to a supply of cents, and contains inquiries in regard to the circulation of foreign coins in that region.
See File.

No. 47

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 5th 1826

Circular
To Registers of Land Offices
Sir.

A resolution of the Senate of the UStates calling for a report relative to the foreign Gold and Silver Coins current in any part of the UStates, renders it desirable to obtain information from authentic sources, on certain points which your official station must bring within your notice.

Permit me therefore to request of you the favor to state what denominations of foreign gold and silver coins are current within your district. More especially, be pleased to inform me what amount of foreign gold coins has been received in payment for public lands therein, since the passage of the Act of March 3rd 1823, making certain gold coins a legal tender for that special purpose. If the amount received in each year of that interval can be designated, the information will be still more valuable. If this cannot be accurately done, please to state it, & as nearly as may be; and also the whole amount of payments received within the same period in all descriptions of money.

Are the Doubloons of Mexico and the other Republics of Spanish America received at the rate of the gold Coins of Spain? Are the Dollars of those new governments received at the same rate as ordinary Spanish Dollars.

Please address as above; and enclose your communication under cover to the Hon. Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c. &c.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 48. To S. Mason & Co. Detroit. August 9th 1826
Relates to a supply of Cents. See File

No. 49.

Mint of the United States
Philada. August 10th 1826

R. W. Mead Esqr.
Sir,

I avail myself of your kind offer, and commit to your attention the accompanying letters, for the purpose of their being transmitted through your friends in Cadiz & Vera Cruz. Be so good as to forward them with your next dispatches

The object in view is to obtain weights corresponding precisely to the Mark actually used in the Mints of Madrid and Mexico.

In both instances, I have requested that the expense may be covered by drawing immediately on me at sight. But if this be impracticable, Mr. Everitt is requested to forward an account of expenses to Mr. Rudolph for payment, as Mr. Poinsett will to Mr. Taylor, agreeably to your permission. Will you be pleased to apprise your friends of this circumstance?

I cannot conjecture what the expense of such transactions will be. The weights are to consist of Brass. It is presumed that twenty or thirty dollars in each instance would be a liberal allowance to meet all imaginable expenses and office fees. But whatever the expense may be, it will be promptly refunded by me here. The packet will be transmitted through the hands of your friends, unless in the case of Mr. Poinsett an opportunity presents by some gentleman directly to the U. States.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 50 To W. H. Dulany. Wythe c. h. Virginia. August 15th 1826
Relates to examination of Minerals. See File.

No. 51

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 7th 1826

I. Kern Esqr.
Sir,

On the subject of your note of yesterday I can give you only the following information.

Three pieces of Turkish Gold Coins were sent to me by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 7th of March

last, for the purpose of determining the value of the Turkish Piastre. The most perfect was called a Six-Piastre piece. It weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ grains of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ grains were found by the assay to be fine Gold: the value of it was therefore $42\frac{8}{10}$ cents, and the Piastre by this trial would be $7\frac{1}{10}$ cents, which is, certainly, by far, too low. The other coins give still lower values.

I was of the opinion, on a careful investigation of the subject, that the coins called Six Piastres, were the Rubich, supposed to contain three Piastres – which would give for the value of the Piastre $14\frac{2}{10}$ cents. Its average value derived from this, compared with former assays of the Rubich, would be about $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents; which I presume is near the truth. Kelly, indeed, gives 9 pence sterling as its value in 1820, but by reducing a variety of his rates of exchange between Constantinople and other commercial cities, I found the average value of the Piastre approach very nearly to $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents. All these points were reported to the Secretary of the Treasury; and to the committee of finance of the Senate on the 15th of March.

Nothing has since occurred to change or to confirm my opinion of the value of the Piastre, but I cannot determine the question strictly, unless some of the genuine Turkish Coins of known value in Piastres can be furnished for a more conclusive assay. That the piece in question was really one of those Piastres, though exceedingly probable, in my estimation is not absolutely known.

I have had no opportunity of testing the value of the Piastre by an assay of the Turkish Silver Coins.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 52 To W. H. Hudson P. M. Hudson N. York Oct. 28th 1826
Relates to a supply of cents. See File.

No. 53 To Elisha Hall. South Barnstable, Mass. Oct. 28th 1826
Relates to the examination of a mineral. See File.

No. 54 To the Secretary of the Treasury, Decemr. 29th 1826
Acknowledging the receipt of a specimen of Copper Ore. See File.

No. 55

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 17th 1827

Hon. Richard Rush
Secty of the Treasury
Sir,

I have now the satisfaction to communicate the result of an examination of the Ore of Copper, sent to the Department by the Hon. Mr. Williams, and transmitted with your letter of the 27th Ultimo:

This Ore is the green Carbonate of Copper, called Malachite. A large proportion of the Mass received consists of extraneous earthy and ferruginous matter without value. The whole was, however, pulverized together presuming that it might be considered a fair specimen of the mineral as raised from the mine. The result of two reductions of equal portions of the Mass made carefully by Mr. Cloud, gives between 25 and 26 per cent of good malleable Copper.

A specimen of the metal obtained is herewith forwarded, conformably to your request. This Ore is among the most easy of reduction; and affords Copper less impure than the ordinary ores.

Yours Very Respectfully
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 56 To Hon. S. Smith January 20th 1827
Respecting Proof Sheets &c. of a report on foreign Coins.
See File

No 57 & 58 To Messrs. Gales & Seaton January 20th and
Messrs. Gales & Seaton January 26th 1827
Respecting Proof Sheets &c. of a report on foreign Coins.
See File

No. 59 To Hon. S. Smith January 30th 1827
Respecting Proof Sheets &c. of a report on foreign Coins.
See File.

No. 60 To Hon. Lewis Williams Jany 30th 1827
Respecting Copper Ore. See No. and File

No. 61 To Gottfried Boker February 28th 1827
Acknowledging a bundle of Steel for dies. See File

No. 62 To Cashier of the Bank of Portland, Maine. March 5th 1827
Relates to a deposit of Silver. See File.

No. 63 To D. Hinsdale. June 1st 1827. Concerning transactions with Samuel B. Williams. See File.

No. 64 To T. S. Hathaway New York, June 13th 1827
Forwarding a certificate. See File.

No. 65 To J. B. Scott. Cashier of the Canal Bank, Portland.
June 15th 1827. Relates to a supply of cents. See File.

No. 66

Mint of the United States
Philada. August 21st 1827

Matthew R. Boulton Esq.
Soho Mint.
Sir.

Considering it not improbable that an extension of the power of this establishment may at no distant period be authorized, with some modifications of it, I am desirous of learning more particularly the character of your improved combinations for the purpose of Coining by Steam Power, of which fame speaks so highly. Will you do me the favor, therefore, by an early opportunity, to inform me relative thereto, and particularly on the following points.

1. What amount of Coinage is effected in a given time by an engine of a given power, say, for example, a ten horse power. Please illustrate this by the number of Gold and Silver Pieces of specified denominations, which are, in regular operations, executed per hour.

2. What is the lowest power of an engine which you have thus applied to Coinage? Was its operation satisfactory? And what was its productiveness.

3. Does this specified power perform the preparatory operations also, of rolling, drawing milling, &c. or only the single operation of Coining? Is a separate engine indispensible for those preparatory operations?. Here those operations are now effected by Steam Power.

4. What dimensions of an apartment would be adequate to accommodate the coining machinery complete, of four presses adapted to the coinage of your half crown pieces? I suppose in this case that only the presses and their appropriate machinery are in the apartment; the engine &c. occupying a detached space.

5. It is understood that your house reserves a special property in that part of your Mint machinery, which is peculiar. Please inform me of

the terms on which you furnish that system of machinery in which your improvements are embraced; and the time requisite for its erection, for a given number of presses. If you are accustomed to communicate, for an adequate compensation, such drawings and instructions as may enable foreign artists to construct the machinery in question, please mention your rule in that respect.

6. Is the operation of your machinery for coinage liable to few irregularities, by which the accurate application of the die would be deranged, the coin defaced or the machinery injured?

Such descriptions, drafts and explanations as can properly be given, tending more fully to exhibit the general arrangement of parts, the area occupied, and any particulars which will assure me more fully of all that the machinery actually performs, will be acceptable. Anticipating the pleasure of hearing from you as soon as convenient

I am Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No.67 To M. Hunt, Cashier of Bank of Utica. Sept. 7th 1827
Relates to a supply of cents See File.

No.68 To Messrs. Castello & Henriques N.Y. Sept. 12th & Sept. 22nd
& No.69 1827. Relates to a certificate of Gold & a mass of Platinum.

No.70

Mint of the United States
Philada. Oct 11th 1827.

Messrs. Castello & Henriques,
Gentlemen.

Yours of yesterday is at hand. It was not until this day that it has been in my power to inform you of the result of the analysis of the metallic button left here; and the answer to your enquiry respecting platinum was purposely deferred, to be communicated by the same occasion.

The button on a very successful analysis has exceeded our hopes, producing 3oz. 19 dwt. 22 grs. standard Gold; which after deducting 2ozs. for the error mentioned in my last, leaves a balance of 1oz. 19 dwt. 22grs. value $35.48: which being a small consideration, and for the purpose of closing the account, you may draw, at pleasure, on James Rush Treasurer of the Mint, at sight.

I cannot on inquiry, find any grounds for

encouraging the importation of Platinum for this market; the quantity used is so very small, and could be no object worthy of attention. In the condition, in which it is often found in commerce, it would be difficult to dispose of; and even in a state fitted for immediate use, a very small quantity would leave a surplus above the demand.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml. Moore
Director.

No.71. To E. Chauncey, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania,
Nov. 5th 1827. Relates to a deposit of Silver. See File.

No.72. To W. Page, Cashier of the Bank of Rutland Vt. Nov. 27th 1827
Relates to a supply of Cents. See File.

No.73.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decr. 28th 1827.

Mr. E. T. Ellicott
Sir

My absence for a few days from the city has prevented an earlier attention to yours of the 20th requesting information relative to the consumption of Copper at the Mint. I now with pleasure reply to your inquiries.

That item of the imports for the year ending the 30th September 1826, to which you refer, has been founded I presume, on erroneous returns from some of the Custom-Houses. The amount of Copper imported for the Mint, for within that period was $19.870 all of which came, as usual, from Liverpool.

If any of the Copper imported for the use of the Mint, has been exported, it must have been in the form of Coins. I think it more probable that this item, also, has resulted from some misconception. Shortly after our recent conversation, I obtained a copy of the report in question, and the above points have been presented to the notice of the Department.

The amount of Copper imported annually for the use of the Mint, from the year 1820 to 1827 both inclusive has averaged about 38.500 pounds avoirdupois, at a cost, including loss on Exchange, and all charges, of 31¼ cents per pound, very nearly; making an annual amount of, say, $12.000. The cost of the importations for this year, taken singly, has been 29½ cents per pound.

This Copper is of very good quality, in Planchets or or disks, of the requisite weight, blank milled, and properly annealed and cleansed.

A cent must weigh 7 pennyweights or 168 grains, Troy. In a pound avoirdupois, which contains 7.000 Troy grains there are, consequently, 41⅔ cents.

To be supplied with Copper in planchets, lessens very much the interference of the Copper Coinage with that of the precious metals. It is not probable, therefore, that the Government will direct the purchase of Copper for Coinage in sheets.

A machine for cutting out cent planchets, and one for milling them, may be estimated to cost from $350. to $600. Two hands would cut out in a day 30.000 pieces, and one hand could mill 20.000 pieces. These are medium estimates, when the hands have become expert.

The above remarks meet the points embraced by your enquiries, and may suffice for the basis of a general estimate. Further explanations which you may find necessary will be freely communicated.

When convenient, please forward me a specimen of your ore, and of the copper it produces.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 74

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 10th 1828.

Hon John Sergeant
Washington
Dear Sir,

Yours of the 7th was received yesterday. I thank you for having introduced the subject of the Mint, and will write you fully in regard to it in a few days.

Three topics will merit consideration. The continuance of the Mint, here, either for a limited time or indefinitely. Further legal enactments in regard to points on which the existing provisions are silent, or inadequate. And an extension of the accommodations of the Mint at its present site, or the erection of suitable buildings in a new position. Whether it will be most expedient to present the first, singly, to the House, you will determine.

The annual report of the transactions of the Mint was sent forward very recently, and is now with the President or Secretary of the Treasury. I have supposed that a brief notice of the progressive operations of the Mint from their commencement would be acceptable; and have therefore presented such a statement in this report.

Yours with much esteem
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 75

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 11th 1828.

Hon. John Sergeant
Washington.
Dear Sir,

By Monday at farthest, I shall communicate such suggestions as seem entitled to consideration, relative to the administration of the Mint. In the mean time would it not be advisable to introduce a bill, presenting alone, the question of its continuance here. The desired modification of the law regulating the Mint, would form, perhaps, more suitably a separate bill; and a section might be subjoined, when thought expedient, embracing the appropriation requisite to improve our accommodations. The decision on this last, would materially depend, it is presumed, on the manner in which the first point is settled. What you consider best, however, please do, in this regard.

Yours with Esteem
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 76

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 12th 1828.

Hon. Albert Gallatin
New York
Sir,

Hoping that before this I should have had an opportunity of a personal interview with you here, I have hitherto deferred to inform you of the circumstances under which the Troy pound weight, procured for the Mint under your attention, was first presented to view.

Conformably to the intention expressed in my letter of the 15th Septr., addressed to you in London, and which I presume has reached you since your return, the containing Casket, enveloped as when I received it, was submitted to the inspection of the President of the United States on his return through this city to Washington, on the 12th October. The seals and

endorsement

endorsement of the envelope were readily recognized by him as yours. The seals were then broken in his presence and the Casket opened. The weight was found in perfect order and preservation; presenting a beautiful specimen of workmanship in itself, and in the skilfully devised Casket in which it was contained. A formal attestation by the President of your seals and hand-writing on the envelopes and your hand-writing on the copious certificate, furnished by you, is annexed to the vouchers from yourself and Capt. Kater. The whole has remained in my custody, guarded with every care to the present time. In reviewing all the circumstances of the transaction, I accord entirely in a remark made in your private letter to me, of the 28th of July last, as to the difficulty of replacing this weight by another, equally entitled to our confidence.

In my letter of the 15th Septr. a wish was expressed to be permitted to associate your letter marked private, with the public vouchers which accompanied it. It bears impressively on the subject of this weight and loses nothing of its value by having been intended only as a familiar recital of incidents relating to it. You will oblige me by signifying your acquiescence in this wish, if it be not objectionable in your opinion.

A committee of Congress has been appointed on the subject of the Mint, and I am now preparing to submit to their consideration the expediency of designating this specific pound weight as the standard for the regulation of our coinage.

I am very respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore.

No. 77

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 15th 1828

Hon. John Sergeant
Washington
Sir,

I avail myself agreeably to your invitation, of the occasion presented by the appointment of a committee on the Mint, to suggest the utility of some further legal provisions relative thereto.

In regard to the leading point embraced by the resolution, an extension of the law for continuing the Mint in this city, no observations are perhaps necessary. Presuming that no change of location will be deemed conducive to the public interest, I forbear making any remarks on that topic, unless called for by the committee; and confine myself to those particulars in regard to which experience and solicitous reflection enable

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me to recommend some modification of, or additions to, the existing enactments. Those particulars will be presented in numerical order, for the facility of referring to them; and in relation to each the requisite explanations will be subsequently annexed.

An act which should contain in substance the following provisions, would be beneficially felt in the administration of the affairs of the Mint, with the requisite precision and efficiency.

1. That for the purpose of securing a due conformity in the weight of the Coins of the United States, to the provisions of the 9th section of the Act of April 2d 1792, the brass Troy pound procured by the Minister of the United States at London, in the year 1827 for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Director thereof; being a true copy, satisfactorily attested, of the "Parliamentary Troy Pound of the Year 1758, shall be the "Standard Troy Pound of the Mint of the United States", conformably to which, the Coinage thereof shall be regulated.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure and keep safely a series of weights corresponding to the aforesaid Troy Pound, consisting of a one pound weight with the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and that the Troy weights, ordinarily employed in the transactions of the Mint, shall be regulated according thereto, at least once in every year, under his inspection; and their accuracy tested in presence of the Assay Commissioners on the day of the annual Assay.

3. That the Gold and Silver Coins reserved by the Treasurer of the Mint, for the aforesaid Annual Assay, conformably to the provisions of the 18th section of the aforesaid Act, shall be tried, in presence of the Officers designated for that purpose, both in regard to fineness and weight. And if the Gold Coins when assayed shall be found inferior in fineness to the legal standard thereof, more than one part in two hundred and eighty eight parts: Or the Silver Coins when assayed, shall be found inferior in fineness to the legal standard thereof, more than one part in two hundred and forty parts: Or if the Gold Coins shall, in the weight thereof, fall short of the weight required by law, more than one part in one thousand parts: Or the Silver Coins, more than one part in five hundred parts, it shall be certified to the President of the United States; and the Officer or Officers whom it may concern, shall be deemed disqualified to hold their respective offices: but if the inferiority shall not be found greater than in the aforesaid proportions, severally, then the said Officer or Officers shall be held excusable. Provided, however, that if any delivery of Gold Coins from the Mint in payment of a deposit, shall in the aggregate weight thereof, be inferior to the

the weight required by law, in a greater proportion than one part in ten thousand parts; or any delivery of Silver Coins in payment of a deposit, inferior to the weight required by law, in a greater proportion than one part in five thousand parts; the Officer whom it may concern shall be held liable to the owner thereof for the amount of such inferiority.

4. That when Silver Bullion brought to the Mint for Coinage, is found to require the operation of the test, the expense of the materials employed in the process, together with a reasonable allowance for wastage, necessarily arising therefrom, to be determined by the Melter and Refiner of the Mint, with the approbation of the Director, shall be retained from said deposit, and accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint to the Treasury of the United States.

5. That when Silver Bullion brought to the Mint for Coinage is found to contain a proportion of Gold, the separation thereof shall be effected at the expense of the party interested therein: Provided, however, that when the proportion of Gold is such that it cannot be advantageously separated, it shall be lawful, with the consent of the said party, or in his absence, at the discretion of the Director, to Coin the same as an ordinary deposit of Silver.

6. That the Director of the Mint may employ the necessary Clerks, with a compensation not exceeding in the whole, seventeen hundred dollars, and as many workmen and attendants, as the business of the Mint shall require; and may, with the approbation of the President of the United States, appoint an Assistant Assayer; an Assistant Coiner; an Assistant Engraver; and an Assistant Melter and Refiner; when such assistants shall be found necessary, respectively; with a compensation proportioned to the duties performed; to be approved by the President of the United States.

7. That the Assistant Assayer may receive and Assay Bullion not intended for Coinage; and give certificates of the fineness thereof, at such rates of charge, to be paid by the owners of said Bullion, and under such regulations, as the Director of the Mint may establish.

8. That the Copper Coins issued from the Mint, shall be paid by the Treasurer thereof, into the Treasury of the United States; or distributed at the expense and risk of the government, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

On the foregoing provisions I beg leave to offer the following remarks in their order.

1. That the weights intended, in the act of April 2d 1792 establishing the Mint, are parts of the Troy pound, is manifest, but no specific standard by which the weights used in the Mint could be tested, has ever been designated. The weights actually used in the Mint are of uncertain origin: though

some of them are supposed to have been compared with the standard in the British Mint, no voucher of the fact remains, if it ever accompanied them. I have felt much solicitation on this subject, but until recently, had no standard of such authority that I could ascertain, to subject them to examination by means of the weights employed in the Mint for nearly thirty years without regulation.

Under a resolution of the Senate of May 19th 1826 it became my duty to examine with all practicable accuracy, the weight of the foreign coins, circulating in the United States. In order to obtain the means of executing this duty with more precision, I availed myself of the departure very soon afterwards of Mr. Gallatin for London, to solicit his attention to the procuring a perfect copy of the standard Troy Pound of 1758.

Unanticipated incidents retarded the accomplishment, for a whole year, of the object so much desired; but this delay has been amply compensated by the eventual fulfilment, with incomparable precision, through the attention of Captain Kater, a name of the highest authority in whatever relates to the subject of weights and measures. The admirable manner in which the truth of it was determined by him; and the conclusive vouchers from himself and Mr. Gallatin, leave nothing to be desired in this regard. The weight was delivered into my hands by a public messenger of the Government; in a casket, sealed, and endorsed by Mr. Gallatin, whose seals and handwriting were identified by the President, to whom they were exhibited on his passing through this city in October last, before the seals were broken. It has never since been out of my Custody to the present time. A copy more perfect, of the only true standard Troy Pound is perhaps no where in existence. It would be difficult to obtain another equally accurate; and scarcely less difficult to obtain an equal concentration of testimony to authenticate at once its identity and truth.

I have designated the original, as the Parliamentary Troy Pound of 1758. It is however well known that the same identical Brass Troy Pound is that which was adopted by the British Government in 1824 as their standard unit of weight.

2. The second provision, it is probable will be acceptable, if the first should prove so. It is not the least important feature of it, that the commissioners of the Annual Assay are made inspectors of the accuracy of the weights used. Without a special period assigned for such duties, they are liable to be procrastinated and forgotten. The present Assay Commissioners are designated in the act of January 14th 1818 and are the District Judge Collector of the Port and District Attorney.

3. The remedy for the protection of the Officers in regard to casual or unintentional errors, is, by the

the present Law, One in One Hundred and Forty Four, Sec. 18th Sec. of April 2nd 1792. It has been doubted whether this includes any allowance except for deviations in fineness. The terms of the Law, bear but that construction. It has been understood however, I believe generally by the Assay Commissioners to include the aggregate deviations of the Coin from its legal value; thus including fineness and weight. It is, however, too liberal if it never were considered to include both. A remedy in weight is absolutely necessary; for perfect accuracy in this respect is not attainable without such a studious care expended on every piece as would render the Mint very expensive or wholly unproductive.

The remedy now proposed for Gold in fineness gives one half the latitude of the present. Silver requires a more liberal remedy than Gold; the precision of the Assay in it, being incapable of equal precision and constancy. The remedy in weight is less liberal than in the English or French, perhaps less liberal than might be proper, as the penalty under the present law is extremely severe and apparently admits of no mitigation. I have not ventured to propose any modification in this respect. The Officer concerned, is content to abide by it, and no doubt will generally come far within the limit.

It is to be observed that the latitude offered by all the allowances now proposed, is only a cover for unintended or casual errors. The purpose of the Officer is to come up precisely to the requisition of the Law; sometimes, consequently, transcending the line and sometimes falling short. The 17th section of the act of April 2nd 1792, enjoins on them the execution of the coins as nearly as may be, to their legal weight and fineness; to the observance of this, as of all the other laws bearing on their duties, they are bound under oath. And besides for any wilful deviation from the legal standard and weight of the coins, they are liable to very severe inflictions. Formerly this was a capital offence by the 19th section of the aforesaid act. But this was changed for the more practicable infliction provided by the 24th section of the Act of March 3rd 1825 for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

4. This provision appears to be a just one. Occasionally, bullion is brought to the Mint, in a state, to incur a considerable loss by wastage before it is reduced to the condition of ordinary deposites. The cost of the materials is already, by existing provisions, charged to the depositor. In proposing this amendment to them, it may be proper to remark, that the Government supplies no Gold or Silver to the Mint. It is wholly derived from other sources, and brought to the United States under various forms, in the returns of commerce. Liberal facilities, therefore, for rendering such returns available by the agency of the Mint have marked the measures of the Government hitherto. This

consideration

consideration would not be disregarded and would forbid applying the provision, if adopted to any rigorous extent.

5. Silver, containing a small quantity of Gold will probably often be brought to the Mint. Many of the Spanish Dollars contain a small quantity of it. The usual processes to which Silver Bullion is subjected, will not detect its presence. The purport, however, of the present provision is, that when the existence of Gold in Silver is known, if it be in too small a proportion to bear the separation with profit, the whole may be coined as Silver. The spirit and object of the Law is respected in such coinage. It is the very reverse of an adulteration of the National Coin, but the letter of the Law requires that every dollar shall contain 371¼ grains of pure Silver; a very minute portion of this weight in the coinage alluded to, would be pure Gold. Two cases of some moment have recently occurred involving this question. The adoption of the principle recommended will probably obviate other embarassing applications.

6. The second section of the Act of April 2nd 1792 authorizes the employment by the Director, with the approbation of the President, of the requisite clerks and workmen. After the removal of the government, this power has been exercised by the Director alone; the reference of the subject to the President in the frequent changes which occur among the men employed in the Mint, being impracticable, the appointment of clerks and workmen should be considered as pertaining wholly to the Director. No new appointment is contemplated. The Law at present permits the Director to expend $1700. in Clerk hire. It is not however so expended; nor has more than half that amount been expended for that object, for some years past. The power to appoint assistants in the various departments of the Mint, I am anxious to have confided either to the Director alone, or to him under the approbation of the President. It has, under former Directors, been done in both modes. Unless some exigency, not in immediate prospect, should occur, no appointment would follow the permission, except in the Assayers department, in which such an adjunct is nothing short of being indispensible to preserve us from the hazard of being suddenly arrested in our operations. I will not dilate on this any further now; but conclude on this point, with an earnest expression of my conviction, that the power of introducing into the principal departments of the Mint, competent assistants, when the exigencies demanding the measure shall arrive, is of vital importance to the officering of the Mint in the coming years.

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7. If this provision be adopted, it will enable me to obtain the aid of an assistant Assayer, with a very small compensation at the public expense; and will also save to the Mint the expense, occasionally, of coining bullion, the owner of which has no object but to have its quality, so that it may be sold to some of the artists of the city. The present Law does not by any obvious construction permit the Assayer of the Mint to Assay the bullion not intended for Coinage.

8. The manner in which the Copper Coins of the United States are distributed is perhaps as judicious and effective as any which can be devised. It is such as, I doubt not would be pursued if the provision offered be approved. But the existing Laws do not authorize the measure in a manner that is, by any means, clear and direct.

If on any of the points presented, further explanations shall be desired, it will be cheerfully communicated

Yours &c
Saml. Moore
Director

No. 78

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Jany. 17th 1828

Hon. Albert Gallatin,
New York.
Sir,

Conformably to your request in your of 14th, received yesterday, I have given above an exact copy of your communication, marked private, relating to the pound weight. It obviously makes an interesting part of its history considered as a standard. I have presented to the committee, with some other proposed emendations of existing provisions, a recommendation to assume by special designation the weight so happily procured, as the standard Troy Pound of the Mint. A brief notice of the manner in which its truth and identity are made sure to us, accompanies my suggestion. Yet it may be that a copy of the documents will be asked for by the committee. If you perceive any objection to the letter in question, being in that case communicated "in extenso", but should still acquiesce in its being annexed to the public vouchers and retained with them in the Mint, the latter would meet the object I had originally in view, in making the request in my letter of the 15th Septr. That letter, I may remark, was sent by the hand of Mr Cucheval, who after a few days delay at Washington, returned through this city on his way to Europe.

I have ventured only to suggest the adoption of this weight as the Mint standard. If this be done, however, Congress would most probably, in a

short time make it, in general terms, the standard unit of weight for the U. States; and authorize the diffusion of the necessary copies of it, and the requisite series of weights corresponding with Troy and Avoirdupois. Both for this purpose and for the establishment of standard measures we are as well prepared as we can be. In relation to the weights there is no difficulty and in relation to measures none which time will diminish. And for recovering and perpetuating standards, Capt. Kater's pendulum, and his accurate methods afford ample and facile means.

Mr. John Sergeant of this city is the chairman of the committee on the Mint. As to the change in the ratio of Gold and Silver, it is manifest that in order to make Gold perform an effective part of our actual currency, the ratio requires to be changed. From your quotation of the average premium on Gold in Paris, when the ratio is 16.5 - it would seem that about 16.66 would keep it at par there. This is the ratio you deduce from average market prices of Gold with us. The coincidence is striking. I pause, however, on the primary question, whether it is more desirable to have a double measure of value consisting indifferently of Gold and Silver, or specifically of one of those; and if one, of which.

My opinion, though I confess, not founded on a very studious investigation of the subject, nor a sufficiently extended collation of facts, inclines to one predominant standard, and that standard in our case Silver, leaving Gold to enter and retire according to the existing relation of our foreign commerce, performing while here, the offices of Coin, at such a ratio to Silver, that the former would be exported at a small premium, before the latter would be withdrawn from us.

A suggestion from you on this subject would, no doubt, meet respectful attention from the committee; and your views, I feel assured would be highly interesting and instructive.

I am very respectfully
Your Obed^t. Servt.
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 79

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 19th. 1828.

Hon. Lewis Williams,
Washington,
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 15th. containing a mineral specimen was duly received; and your request to have its character ascertained has been attended to with pleasure. Minerals of this description have been often presented here and their character is familiarly known. This sample has, nevertheless, been carefully examined. It is an ore of Iron, of that kind denominated Sulphuret of Iron, or Iron Pyrites, under which names its varieties are copiously described in Clearelands Mineralogy. The Sulphur is readily driven off by fire, leaving a material, which when pulverized, is sensibly affected by the magnet.

This is a very delusive mineral, often presenting beautiful surfaces, and an attractive lustre; but cannot be rendered beneficially productive. As an Iron ore it is one of the least profitable, and your friend may rest assured, it does not merit his further attention.

The importance of developing the character of the minerals of our country, will secure to all applications having that object in view, a cheerful attention at the Mint. Our former intercourse, and the remembrance connected with it, add to the pleasure with which your requests, on such occasions, are complied with. I often recur to that period and the kind terms in which you refer to it are highly gratifying.

With respect and esteem
Yours Truly
Saml. Moore
Director.

No. 80

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 22nd. 1828.

Hon. C. Lyon
Sir,

Yours of the 18th. was received yesterday and I cheerfully comply with your request.

The works treating professedly of Metallurgy are mostly in foreign languages, generally old and rare and very difficult to be found in the United States, except in a few private hands and in public Libraries. Cramers art of assaying is, I think, on the whole, the best work for the object in view. It embraces most of the ores of the of the more important metals; and evinces a very extensive knowledge of the subject, though his explanations seem uncouth

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at the present day. Of this, there is an english translation. No copy is, I believe, to be had but by importing it; the expense, perhaps, five or six dollars. There is also a work by Baron Born, prepared by order of the Emperor of Germany. Of this there is an english translation, of the date of 1791, to be had only by importing it. I believe the price about the same as Cramers. It gives the processes now almost universally employed for Gold and Silver ores, according to the best authorities, including those Spanish writers of high repute, mentioned by Humboldt, in his work on New Spain. In Poinsetts notes on Mexico we have a familiar account of the method pursued in that country for Gold and Silver; and Humboldt, in his work above mentioned, gives those processes also.

The works of Cramer and Born would afford your friend as useful information as can be well obtained from books. Practical artists are indispensible in actual operations. If you wish those works imported, it can be accomplished through Mr. Dufief of this city, who is accustomed to procure rare works from abroad.

Permit me to recommend, before much expense is incurred, a strict investigation of the character of the ore in question. Those of very alluring aspect often prove to be of little value. If you can procure, and forward to me a few ounces of the ore, precisely in the form in which it comes from the earth, I will with pleasure have its character ascertained at the Mint, and communicate to you the result.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml. Moore.

No. 81

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 24th. 1828

Hon. John Sergeant
Chairn. of Comee. on Mint
Sir,

Your letter requesting, on behalf of the committee on the Mint, an explanation of some of the points submitted to their consideration, was received yesterday. In reply I beg leave respectfully to state.

The remedy of the English Mint for Gold is, in fineness 1 in 384. That of the French Mint 1 in 500. I propose 1 in 288 instead of 1 in 144 as at present.

The remedy of the English Mint for Silver is, in fineness 1 in $\overset{240}{24}$. That of the French Mint 1 in 333. I propose 1 in 240 instead of 1 in 144 as at present.

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The limit of 1 in 144 allowed in the law of 1792 was the remedy of the English Mint at that period. It presents too lax a rule, even having regard to the penalty on its violation; for though it should be construed as declared to embrace the sum of the deviations both in fineness and weight, it would still be available as an allowance for fineness alone; provided the weight should prove correct; and for weight alone, if the fineness should be correct.

The allowance I propose of 1 in 288 in fineness for Gold, and 1 in 240 in fineness for Silver is reasonable; the penalty remaining as it is. The Aſsayer is perfectly content to abide by it, and will no doubt come far within the rule, and will very rarely deviate in any appreciable degree from the actual standard. Yet under these circumstances a more strict limit would not be equitable.

Your present inquiry relates however chiefly to the allowance in weight. My suggestion that the limit named was more rigorous than might be proper, the severe penalty for casual transgression being considered, was directed rather against the unbending character of that penalty I did not propose any mitigation of it, nor do I now, because none occurs to me that is satisfactory. Nor did I feel satisfied to propose a more liberal allowance, because on carefully discussing the question with the Officer concerned, he appeared to desire that the limit should be as stated. On full reconsideration of the case however, I think it due to him to ask leave to modify the allowance on weight; or to request the committee to recommend a leſs inflexible form of penalty. But you request my decided opinion. It is, that the penalty should remain unaltered, and the remedy in weight be 1 in 500 for Gold and 1 in 250 for Silver. The substitution of these proportions instead of 1 in 1000 for Gold and 1 in 600 for Silver, will place the Officers on ground which is not too hazardous.

The allowance at the British Mint in weight for Gold is 1 in 480 and for Silver 1 in 240. The allowance at the French Mint in weight for Gold is 1 in 500. That for Silver differs in the different Coins, and on an average may be stated at about 1 in 220. Our remedy in weight, as proposed, will still appear somewhat more rigorous than the English in both Gold and Silver; and in Silver more rigorous than the French, that of Gold being the same. The comparison, however, cannot be accurately made, as the manner of applying the remedy is not precisely the same. With us it is applicable to the result of the Annual Aſsay alone, in which a few pieces, taken promiscuously from the Coins delivered every week, and reserved in the custody of the Treasurer of the Mint, are submitted at once to examination. How the allowance of the French Mint is applied, I am not informed. The English Mint allowance is applied at each single delivery of coins; affording therefore a leſs perfect average

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They have also a few Coins, reserved from each delivery for an occasional public trial, called the trial of the Pix, corresponding in effect to our Annual Aſsay. The penalty, by the regulations of the British Mint, if the coins delivered from time to time are not within the remedy, is understood to be, their recoinage at the expense of the Officer. The penalty in the event of the Coins not sustaining the trial of the Pix, it is understood, is at the discretion of the King.

I have suggested a restriction relative to the delivery of Coins to depositors, which has not before had a place in our laws, but is nevertheless equitable, and accords with the terms of provision.

The power of appointing aſsistant artists in the various departments of the Mint was considered as residing in the Director, with the approbation of the President, until very recently. Mr. Eckfeldt, now the Chief Coiner of the Mint, was appointed, under this construction, Aſsistant Coiner, during the administration of General Washington, and discharged an important share of the duties of that department; Mr Voigt being Chief Coiner; until 1814, on the death of the latter he became his successor. He has performed the duties hitherto, without an assistant. Under the Directorship of my predecessor, Mr. Reich was, with the approbation of Mr. Jefferson, appointed Assistant Engraver, which place he retained about eight or ten years.

In August 1825, in consequence of a purpose then entertained, of renovating the series of our dies, of which some had been long obsolete, and introducing on our Coins an impression better suited to the improved state of the Arts among us, an application was made to the President for his approbation of the appointment of an Aſsistant Engraver. On a full consideration, however, it was his opinion that the law did not authorize it, without a preceding appropriation, specifically for that object. This construction of the law, which I presume is the true one, will occasionally involve embarassing difficulties in the administration of the affairs of the Mint, under certain contingencies, which may arise at a moment when the preliminary measures cannot be resorted to.

In the Aſsayers and Engravers department, which involve nice and essential duties, requiring an aptitude possessed by very few; and attainable only by much time specially devoted thereto; a brief inability from sickness of one of those Officers - especially the Assayer, would arrest the operations of the Mint, or leave them pendant on the appointment of an Assistant. In the Offices of Chief Coiner and Melter and Refiner the effect of their individual attention being withdrawn would be less suddenly felt. The appointment of an Assistant, however, would lessen the burden of their duties, when sickness, advancing age, and weakened powers of action only require it would

would find its reward in a larger proportion of their services and skill. The alternative seems to be, the removal, after a short delay, of the principal Officer; and the appointment of a successor; a measure not a little severe towards one whose services may have been very faithfully devoted to the public.

Estimating from analogies with the past periods it is probable that our average Coinage during the coming ten years, will exceed 2.500.000 dollars annually, and that we shall be liable to a pressure in some years of that period of nearly double that sum. The necessity of an Assistant in several of the departments would be manifest, with a less pressure on the Mint, than the extreme supposed, even if the intervening years should take nothing from the active powers of the present Officers.

For the further satisfaction of the committee I will state more explicitly the probability of an appointment being made in any of the departments should the provision in view be adopted. The Aſsayer, Mr. Richardson, is very far advanced in life, his valuable services have been enjoyed by the Mint since the close of the Presidency of General Washington; he still assiduously attends to them: but, I feel strongly the necessity of placing at his side an Assistant, to perfect himself by his skill, and save the operations of the Mint from extreme embarassment by any indisposition of the Aſsayer, even of a few days. This has never yet happened for three days at any one time. On this Officer we rely almost daily, to determine the value of Bullion deposited; and every day, to determine the standard of the Ingots prepared for Coinage; duties extremely nice and critical and in which an error is visited with much severity. The adoption of the principle would be soon followed by the employment of an Assistant, who should so far subject himself to the control of Mr. Richardson, that the latter would assume all the responsibility for his proceedings. The expense incurred by this appointment, would probably, for the first year, not exceed 400 dollars; and subsequently not exceed 600, with the privilege of Assaying bullion not intended for Coinage. His employment, besides the advantages heretofore mentioned of having his services at a low compensation, offers an opportunity to improve and perfect his acquaintance with those very delicate processes, more rapidly.

As to the department of the Engraver, my wish remains unimpaired to effect an improvement in our dies. The urgency of this, is however, not sufficient to demand the appointment of an Aſsistant before the requisite estimates would be submitted to Congress for another year; unless in the event of some occurrence depriving us of the services of the present Engraver, no further appropriation would be asked for at this session.

I am not certain that the artist whose services appear to me specially desirable in this view, can be obtained for much leſs than the salary of the present Engraver of the Mint $1200. An appropriation was made last year, and the sum asked for this year, of $600 for this object, none of it has been expended; and I am now satisfied that it will not be accepted. This was the compensation given to Mr. Reich as Aſsistant Engraver.

An indisposition of long continuance of Mr. Eckfeldt, the Chief Coiner, or a heavy demand for coinage would alone induce an appointment in his department. He does not now wish for an Assistant. If one should be appointed his compensation would not exceed 800 or 1,000 dollars, I presume, which is the highest Mr. Eckfeldt had in that station. In the department of the Melter and Refiner, the contingency is apparently more remote than in either of the others; and should an Assistant become necessary, the character of his duties, in a department far less complex than that of the chief coiner, would not, I think, entitle him to more than 600 dollars. It is not probable that more than two of those assistants would be at any one time employed, unless it were in consequence of a permanent very considerable increase of the supply of bullion for coinage.

I cannot more clearly express, than in the above remarks, my views of the value of the power proposed to be conferred. It is far from being a pleasant duty to present this subject for consideration; and unless the reasons for it are so far satisfactory to the committee, as to induce their cordial acquiescence in its propriety, I would prefer that provision being omitted. In that case, in regard to the Assayers department, under the discretion which the provision for employing workmen necessarily involves, I should employ an assistant at the moderate compensation first mentioned; which is not equal to the wages of some of our best workmen; for such a portion of his time, as without further privilege or emolument, can be obtained.

If it would better accord with the judgment of the committee to omit what relates, by name, to the aſsistant assayer, coiner &c; and make the whole provision bear the following purport; "The Director of the Mint may employ the necessary clerks with a compensation not exceeding 1700 dollars, and such assistant artists, workmen and attendants as the business of the Mint shall require"; it would be sufficient. In a sudden emergence a temporary aſsistant would be employed, and his compensation, ad interim, paid as an item of incidental expenditure, until the following session of Congress, when if the expediency of his employment continued to be manifest, the requisite compensation would be submitted to the house, and be sanctioned or rejected as should seem just.

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I trouble the committee very reluctantly with the suggestion of measures, which require so tedious a detail of reasons to sustain their propriety; but am not conscious of attaching more value to the suggestions than is just.

If the committee should be satisfied that the power to appoint such assistants ought to be confined to either of the manners proposed, I would respectfully request that the specific compensation may not be named. It would never exceed the extremes mentioned in the several cases, unless previously sanctioned by Congress; and if not specified would be more likely to fall within them.

Yours &c
Saml. Moore
- Director.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 25th 1828

Hon. John Sargeant
Dear Sir

In my remarks of yesterday, I omitted some particulars which may be satisfactory to you to be mentioned.

The restriction proposed on the inferiority in weight of coins, delivered in payment of deposits, has the beneficial tendency of a very limited allowance for errors of that kind. To come within the rule, the average weight of Silver Coins must not deviate more than about 1/10 of a grain in a dollar from the legal weight, and the Gold Coins not more than about the 1/20 of a grain in the Eagle. Individual coins will differ necessarily of course either in excess or defect. The steadfast aim being to attain the precise weight, not too light, some of our deliveries will a little exceed the true weight and some fall a little short. When our weights are adjusted to an invariable standard, according to which their minute accuracy can be perpetuated, I feel confident that the average weight of our coins, taken throughout the year, would not deviate more than the hundredth part of a grain in the dollar or Eagle from the true legal weight. The deviation would probably be in excess, the aim being, as before stated, to attain on the average the true weight, not too light.

In my remarks on the appointment of assistants it has not been my aim to diminish an objectionable aspect of it, by concealing the probable expense. If the artist I have in view, can be secured to the Engravers Department, his qualifications would secure for the measure the approbation of those who know him, and his various attainments would probably make his aid available in place of one of the other assistants contemplated, if the necessity for employing such should arise. If he cannot be obtained, the Engraving department

would probably remain as it is, except in the event of incidental occurrences. Should our Mint operations be further extended, as many indications give reason to expect, the absolute expense must of course be greater, the percentage of charge would however diminish; and on this I would remark, that when we shall be called on for four or five Millions of coinage in a year, an exact organization of the department, by placing competent assistant artists where needed, would rather lessen than increase the annual expense. My wish will be obtained if the power of making those appointments, when necessary, is conferred; but the occasion justly requiring its exercise, can not be all enumerated or foreseen, it is requested only on public considerations, and will not be lightly exerted. I feel conscious of the wish, and sensible, I trust, to all the proper motives which should inspire it, to discharge efficiently the delicate and peculiar trust reposed in the Director of the Mint with the approbation of those who are rightfully the guardians of the public expenditure.

It may be satisfactory to remark, that the whole expenditure of the Mint for the past year, has been about 30.000. The Coinage, you will have noticed, exceeds 3.000.000 and the Coinage nearly all silver. There is no example known to me of a result at all corresponding in foreign Mints. Even with the advantage of an amount coined vastly superior to ours, which diminishes the percentage, the ordinary expense of a Silver Coinage is, 1½ per cent. There is an amount of wastage arising on the above coinage, not included in the $34.000, – it will be about 6,000 on the 3 Millions. The gain on the Copper Coins issued within the year, may be stated at about $7.000, so that the net burden of the Mint on the National Treasury may be stated at about $28,000.

In my suggestions on a former occasion respecting the standard pound, I have only proposed it as the Mint standard; but if adopted, in this view, I cannot but hope that the basis will have been laid of a system of weights and eventually of measures in general, for which we are as well prepared as we need desire. There are no difficulties in relation either to weights or measures, which time will diminish; nor information relative to facts in the case, which we are not possessed of. Mr. Adam's report is full of facts and instruction, derived obviously from a most studious research. The as to the means of recovering and perpetuating standards, which, however, may be a subsequent object of attention the Pendulum of Capt. Kater and his highly certified methods of experiment and comparison gives all the facilities which can be expected for ages to come. While on this subject I beg leave to mention the great advantage it would be, with a view to the nice comparison of standard weights, to have a beam of the most perfect structure, which the

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long experience of the Artists of France & England can supply. They would serve as patterns for our best Artists; to which they could resort with much benefit to themselves and to the improvement of nice mechanism in our country. The execution of a perfect scale beam is the highest achievement of mechanical skill.

When Mr. Fisher went to England in company with Mr. Gallatin, he was requested to obtain for the Mint two scale beams, one for heavier and one for small weights. Finding that they could not be procured instantly, he omitted the purchase; but availed himself of the occasion to acquire much useful information relative thereto. It would secure the most certain and successful accomplishment of this highly important object if Mr. Fisher should happily return to Europe, of which he speaks, as soon as his funds will bear the charge of another visit. Is there any prospect that a public messenger will be required to go to Europe with dispatches? If so, will you please to mention, with my respects to the Secretary of State, the name of Mr. Fisher. You are as well informed as I am of the respectable rank he sustains among us, and how perfectly his accomplishment of such a charge in a satisfactory manner may be relied on.

The weight we have so happily obtained through the attention of Mr. Gallatin will derive additional value from the possession of the most perfect means of diffusing exact copies of it. The object is worthy of the highest regard and I feel assured that Mr. Clay would take great interest in its accomplishment.

So much of this letter as you may think proper is for the committee. I address it, however, without a special view to that application of it, apprehending that it may seem too late to have any bearing on their decision on the points mentioned.

If on any other points you may wish me to communicate with you, please say so. I fear, however, you will find this correspondence / inconveniently to encroach on your time

With great esteem
Yours truly
Saml. Moore.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Jany. 28th. 1828.

No. 83 Hon. John Sargeant

Dear Sir

The copy of the bill relative to the Mint is at hand, for which I thank you. I delayed, to see whether the mail of yesterday would bring me anything further; and now drop you a few lines, being about to leave the city for Bucks County for two days. On my return I will promptly attend to your further requests after receiving my late communications.

If there be any danger in amending the bill when it comes up, it would perhaps be well to let it pass as it is; this I submit to your judgment. The provision relative to the allowance, if introduced, would be in place as the 4th. Section. It is not of immediate moment, but the present does not appear creditable to us when contrasted with the nicer restrictions of other Mints.

In the 7th. section it would be preferable to say "That it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint to cause to be received and assayed &c", as the Director is not properly a receiving Officer. This however is not essential.

In the 6th. Section to say assistants and workmen perhaps would be better. In urgent cases the requisite assistant would be temporarily employed; their continuance to be dependent on the pleasure of Congress to make the appropriation. As the committee please about this, however.

My suggestion respecting the distribution to be made, of the Copper Coins, is omitted; but is not very material. The intention of Congress is accomplished by the existing mode; though the law contemplates apparently a different one.

Yours truly
Saml. Moore
Director

Nos. 84 & 85 To John Donnell & Sons'. Feb. 1st. and Feb. 5th. 1828
Relates to Deposit of Silver Bullion. See File.

Mint of the United States
Philada. Feby 18th 1828.

No. 86 Hon. John Sargeant

My Dear Sir

It will probably be so near the 4th of March, when the present Mint Law expires, before the Bill can be reached, that it may be desirable to omit what is not of special value. As the provision regarding the remedy is not of immediate moment, please omit moving the contemplated amendment embracing it, if it will be at all liable to invite discussion unfavorable to the bill. It would be creditable to the Mint, but is not essential; at least with the present Officers. In my communication of the 24th Ult. I gave a modification to my first suggestion on that head: please make the provision conformable to that modification, if it should be introduced; and let it come in as a 4th section.

If the bill as reported should be adopted, you will have secured very important results. Other things can be discussed hereafter. In a few lines on the 28th ult. I mentioned two small alterations, which, as that letter may not be at hand, I here repeat. In the 6th Section 4th line, say "Assistants and Workmen", and in the 7th Section 2nd and 3rd line say "for the Director to cause to be received and assayed". The first is of more value than the last, but is not of such importance as to justify risking anything for it.

Your speech on the retrenchment resolutions has done much for the Mint and the Break-Water. It will, I trust, secure to you, on topics, where there can be deliberate judgment great influence with the house. If the Mint should not now be continued here on, the terms proposed, I can look to such an issue with no hope, hereafter.

I am aware of your heavy and perplexing cares and would have spared you some of my late tedious letters, but for your request that I would write very fully. On the same consideration I have abstained from any communications for some time past.

Yours Very Truly
Saml. Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philada. March 13th 1828

No. 87 Hon. John Sargeant

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 6th which I had the pleasure to receive a few days since, confirms the impression before entertained as to your procedure relative to the Mint-Bill. I am well satisfied that it is judicious to avoid calling it up by a preference which would disoblige the friends of other measures thereby postponed. In the mean time the ordinary operations of the Mint are proceeding conformably to the obligations resting on the institution under existing laws.

Yours with much esteem
Saml. Moore.

No. 88 To Hon. E. Bateman. April 19th 1828. See File.
A request to forward document; and report on Assay.

Mint of the United States
Philada. May 2nd 1828.

Hon. C. Lyon, Washn.

Sir,

Yours of the 24th Ult. was duly received, and the character of the mineral and metalic specimens forwarded therewith has been ascertained.

The samples of ore are both Galena, and well known as that ore of Lead which is found in such abundance in many parts of the United States bordering on the Mississippi. One of the specimens has the appearance of less purity than the other; but when detached, with equal care, from the adhering extraneous substances it is the same material. This ore ordinarily produces from 66 to 75 per cent of good Lead.

The metalic specimens are found to be Tin. Once before, a few years since, I received a metalic specimen from Kentucky, which on examination also proved to be Tin. It would be satisfactory to have a portion of the ore in its natural state from which this metal is obtained. Mr. Cloud the Melter and Refiner of the Mint, who has devoted much attention to these subjects, would take pleasure in analyzing such an ore; the existence of Tin in that region in any considerable abundance being deemed a singular fact. It would also be a valuable addition to the interesting productions of our country. I shall attend very cheerfully to your wishes in the further investigation of this subject.

Very respectfully, Yours &c Saml. Moore.

No. 90

Mint of the United States
Philada. May 17th. 1828.

Hon. J. D. Barnard,

Sir,

I learn by a few lines received from Mr. Sargeant yesterday, in reply to an enquiry respecting the Mint-Bill, that communications to him, relative to the provisions embraced by it, had been placed in your hands, for the purpose of being committed to the chairman of the committee having the subject in charge. Will you have the goodness to inform me whether any further communication is desirable on the subject. I do not feel it proper to obtrude on the attention of the committee at this time, with any remarks or suggestions, but will promptly attend to the wishes of the chairman of the committee in this respect.

Yours with great respect
Saml. Moore.

No. 91

Mint of the United States
Philada. May 24th. 1828.

Mr. Haſsler,

Sir,

You mentioned, when I had last the pleasure to see you here, that a scale beam of superior accuracy was among the apparatus procured by you in London for the United States; and is now in the care of one of the departments at Washington. Please give me such information respecting it, as you may have recently obtained, in passing through that place; and such a description of it that no mistake may happen, as to the particular instrument intended; when I address an application to the property department, which I purpose to do, for its transfer to the Mint.

The bill respecting this establishment, which will render the possession of very accurate beams indispensible, has passed both houses of Congress; and has, I presume, before this received the President's sanction.

With Great Respect & Esteem
Yours &c.
Saml. Moore.

No. 92 To Richard Yates Esqr. Cashr. New York State Bk. Albany, May 28th. 1828. Relates to a supply of Cents. see File.

No. 93 To John Donnell & Sons Bal. June 11th. 1828
Relates to proceeds of Silver Deposit. see File.

No. 94 To M. Hunt Jr. Esqr. Bank of Utica N.Y. June 25th. 1828
Relates to a supply of Cents. See File

No. 95 To Henry Matthewson, Providence. July 15th. 1828
Relates to a Silver Deposit. See File

No. 96 To C. A. Cook Esqr. Cashr. Bk. of Geneva. July 21st. 1828.
Relates to a supply of Cents. See File.

No. 97

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 27th. 1828.

Col. Isaac Roberdeau
Topogl. Engineer. Washn.

Sir.

Yours of the 8th. in reply to mine of the 6th. June relative to a scale beam &c. in your charge was duly received. I thank you for the information it communicates; and for the kind offer of your further attention to my requests.

The insufficiency of the beam in question, in the instance of its employment to which you refer; and especially the opinion of the President as to its inferiority to Dearborns, has leſsened its value, in my view, very much; and made me hesitate, whether my requests in regard to it, should be pursued further. On full consideration however, of the real difficulty of obtaining a faultless balance; after conversing with Mr. Stancliff an artist now of this city, on this subject, I recur to my former wish, that the transfer of this balance to the Mint may obtain the President's approbation. That the beam is only 12 inches in length does not appear to me, an objection. The stiffness to sustain without disturbance a load of nearly two pounds is not attainable in a long beam, without too much increasing its weight. The beams employed by Capt. Kater for comparing copies of the standard Troy Pound are ten inches in length. The Dearborn beam

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you mention, I presume, was not intended to sustain a weight of more than a few ounces, for which purposes, as in the Assay balance long and delicate arms are sufficiently inflexible and therefore preferred. It is very pleasing, however, to learn that this artist has constructed delicate beams of which the President thinks so favorably. You will oblige me by informing me whether he still pursues the construction of them, and procure for me if you can his address.

Mr. Stancliff, the artist above named, was a long time employed by Troughton, and assisted in the construction of the instrument procured by Mr. Hassler. He expreſses a strong persuasion that the balance in question could, with some easy correction be rendered satisfactory for the purpose in view, and the expectation that it can be readily done is an additional motive for indulging still the wish to have such benefit of this instrument as it may afford. You will oblige me by embracing some fit occasion to solicit a decision of the propriety of making such a disposition of it. If on the whole, this should not be considered proper, I will endeavor to procure a beam of competent accuracy from some other source.

Yours Respectfully
Saml. Moore.

No. 98

Mint of the United States
Philada. August 8th 1828

Col. Isaac Roberdeau
Topogl. Engineer
Sir,

The President yesterday authorized me to apply to Mr. Brent for the two beams, constructed by Dearbourn, which were used in preparing his report on weights & measures. I have accordingly done so by letter of this date. My wish therefore to obtain the beam mentioned by Mr. Hassler, you will please to consider as waived for the present.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Saml. Moore.

No. 99 To A. G. Bollerman August 8th 1828
Relates to duplicate certificate of deposit. See File.

No. 100

Mint of the United States
Philada. Augst. 22nd 1828

Dr. J. W. Webster
Dear Sir.

Yours of the 15th is at hand. No change has been made in relation to the Gold or Silver coins of the United States. The statements relative thereto in your manual of Chemistry remain correct.

The President when passing through this city lately, informed me that an artist of Boston of the name of Pollack, I believe, constructs scale beams of great delicacy. Will you please to favor me with his full address; or with that of any other artist known to you, of high reputation in this department of mechanics.

A copy of the Standard Troy Pound of Great Britain which I had the satisfaction to procure last year through the agency of Mr. Gallatin, authenticated in a manner which leaves nothing further to be desired in that regard, was specifically adopted by a law of last session, as the standard pound of the Mint; and series of weights directed to be prepared conformably thereto. A beam is now constructing, for the purpose of weighing small weights, in this city; and I expect soon to receive one or two Dearbon's from Washington, of which the President speaks with approbation. It may be found advisable however to try beams from some other of our superior artists.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c.
Saml. Moore.

No. 101
102. 103 To E. P. Hastings Esq & John Ward & Co. Augst. 3rd & Nov. 4th & 10th 1828. Relates to a supply of Cents for Bk. of Michigan. See File.

No. 104

Mint of the United States
Philada. Nov. 15th 1828

Joseph Nourse Esqr.
Register of the Treasury
Sir;

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. received yesterday, relative to an importation of Copper made into Salem during the 3rd quarter of this year, and reported as being for the use of the Mint, I have to state that the importation in question was not made by my order, nor by any authority from this institution. All the importations for Copper ordered for the use of the Mint during a series of years have been made directly from Liverpool into the Port of Philadelphia.

Your Obedt. Servt. Saml. Moore.

No. 105

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 28th. 1828.

Mr. Allan Pollack
Boston
Sir

Yours of the 2nd. September respecting Scale Beams, was duly received. I feel obliged by the attention of Dr. Webster, in mentioning to you the purport of my letter to him on the subject; and to you for your satisfactory communication.

When your letter was received I entertained the expectation of soon being in possession of two beams from Washington, which had been used by Mr. Adams in preparing his report on weights and measures; and wished to see them before writing in reply. They were received after a lapse of some weeks from that time; and on being opened were found to be of your construction and corresponding very nearly with those described in your letter. This rendered it superfluous to apply for them on behalf of the Mint. In the hope, however, of finding a purchaser, I left your letter with the Cashier of the U. States Bank, who at first appeared inclined to add them to the beams already in possession of the Bank; one of which I am informed is from your hand. It was not until two days since, that I have learned, that the Bank does not consider any additional scale beams of this structure necessary for its purpose.

The price of the beams appears very reasonable. I will mention the subject to some other of our Banks and shall with pleasure inform you of any favorable result.

Yours Very Respectfully
Saml. Moore.

No. 106

Mint of the United States
Philada. Decr. 6th. 1828

J. Lembach
Sir;

I received two days since your letter of the 25th. Ulto. containing a small specimen of Gold which has been carefully assayed conformably to your request. The precise weight of the piece was $12\frac{4}{100}$ grains. The fine gold contained in it, is found to be $10\frac{4}{10}$ the intrinsic value of which is $42\frac{02}{100}$ cents. This is equivalent to $83\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pennyweight. Our Gold Coins are worth $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight, and generally the Gold from N. Carolina is fully equal to that value, or even finer than our standard. If the specimen now examined was taken from a piece which had never been melted with the addition of any alloy, the Gold of this mine would seem to be less pure than any we have tried. Some specimens have proved worth

only $85\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pennyweight; but none that I recollect less than about that. Probably the average of the mine may be superior to this specimen. The color of your Gold was, however, obviously paler than that of the best specimens. If you send any more specimens for trial, let them come to us without having been melted; cleansed carefully from earthy or stony matters; but not altered from their natural form.

The assay piece containing all the fine gold of your specimen is returned. No charge is made on such transactions.

Yours Very Respectfully
Saml. Moore.

No. 107 Hon. Mr. Sanford. January 6th. 1829
" 108 Frederick G. Welsen. February 5th. 1829
" 109 Lee & Ainsworth N. York. Febry. 13th. 1829
Hon. S. D. Ingham. March 26th. 1829
} See File.

Mint of the United States
Philada. March 31st. 1829

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Dear Sir,

The abstract question of the proportional value of Gold and Silver, at this particular moment, is not, it is obvious, the ultimate aim of the Senate's resolution, on which you purpose to invite communications. The spirit of the enquiry, whatever may be its form, I presume is, to determine what is that proportion of Gold to Silver at which a given quantity of the one would be found in a series of years under ordinary circumstances and ordinary vicissitudes, most equably equivalent to a given quantity of the other.

This question, the moment it is touched, expands in a very different manner; and the difficulty is really great, to select out of a multitude of excursive views, those most pertinent to the inquiry. I have devoted some reflection to the subject, and now submit for your free modification or rejection such topics as appear pertinent to the general inquiry wished; and likely to elicit facts for its calculation.

1. What is the ordinary annual amount of Gold and Silver severally derived from those sources which supply America and Europe with the precious metals.

2. Has the proportion in which those metals are produced been found liable to material fluctuation, on comparing remote with recent periods or recent years with each other.

3. In our commercial intercourse with those nations which yield in return the precious metals, at what proportional value are fine Gold and Silver valued and invoiced?

4. What is the actual proportional value at which fine Gold and fine Silver are estimated in the coinage and currency of those nations, severally, with which the United States have their chief commercial relations.

5. Has this proportion been uniform from an early period; or if occasionally corrected, on what principle does the readjustment appear to have proceeded?

6. Is the proportional value of Gold and Silver adopted by those nations, severally, found to retain both, in general circulation, as acceptable equivalents for each other?

7. Has Gold generally born a premium, in the United States, above its nominal value according to the denomination and value of our coins? – At what periods have this premium been most conspicuous – State the actual premium at those periods, and the rate of foreign exchange during the same periods.

8. At what rate of exchange on London do English Gold coins begin to command a premium on its real value estimated according to our Gold coins?

9. At what rate of exchange on London does Gold of the United States begin to bear a premium?

10. In what proportion are Gold and Silver employed in the arts; and at what proportional rates are articles of Gold and Silver of corresponding weight and workmanship usually vended?

11. When foreign exchange is at par, does Gold command a premium on its nominal value for the purpose of the arts or otherwise?

I must express the hope, that as soon as you have submitted the several points of enquiry by your intended circular, you will dismiss the enquiry from your mind for the next six months when the various questions can be answered. The summing up will not occupy much time. I fear you are doing too much.

If neither the above series of questions, nor those you have before selected and arranged when collected together, satisfy you, I shall with pleasure try to answer the whole list, if you will favor me with yours.

Yours with much esteem Saml. Moore

No. 112.

Mint of the United States
Philada. April 3rd. 1829

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Dear Sir,

I was obliged to visit Bucks County on the 1st. inst. and on returning that evening found your favors of the 29th. and 30th. You find the questions, of the true proportional value of Gold and Silver, perplexing in the same way that I do; from the numberless aspects of it which intrude themselves more rapidly than they can be examined or even noted down. This may be taken as an indication that the proposition admits no true solution in definite terms. In what proportion nature yields those metals to an equal assiduity of human effort may be approached within reasonable degrees. It will be found, however, to bear no near affinity with the proportion assumed for them in the currency of nations; so that if a considerable proportion of the communities of the world should determine that one half of every debt should be paid in Gold and the other in Silver, the nominal value of Gold must be greatly advanced; or the relation of debtor and creditor ruinously disturbed. But I avoid details. By a pregnant query in your favor of 29th. I perceive with satisfaction that you place little value on any benefits to be derived from making Gold perform a more conspicuous part in our currency by an adjustment of its relation to Silver. If it were desirable to retain Gold, its nominal value must be advanced changing the Gold or Silver Coins. The former I think preferable, on grounds that seem to be conclusive. The object in view in the list of questions proposed is to develop that proportion which could in the ordinary state of things, effect this, subject to the fewest contingent evils.

The resolution appears to imply that the policy of making such a change is unquestionable, and presents for enquiry on this head, only the preferable mode of doing it. Yet, in conversation with Mr. Sanford I thought he had not fully made up his mind on that point, though evidently inclining in favor of the change, appeared to entertain an adverse suggestion in a very impartial spirit. He has left with me a series of questions which shall have early attention, none of them touching the precise point to which you called my attention.

The authors to whom I can refer you are few. Lushi I have not read. Harris on coins, is not a late, but, I think a very judicious writer. I read his work about two years since, somewhat cursorarily; and about the same time, Lord Liverpool, on the coins of England, whose work you know is highly celebrated. The policy of his system has not escaped criticism; and I doubt whether with the lights of their experience they would adopt it. There is a very carefully written article under the head of money in the supplement to the "Encyclopedia Brittannica" in which probably are references to good authorities on collateral points, but my recollection is not clear as to that. I shall examine those, and search for other works and will mention any one that I find very interesting, and will thank you to do so.

If the arrival of Mr. .... may not be expected very soon, I would respectfully ask that the President would be pleased to confirm the selection of the site for the Mint which I had the honor to submit. It is but for a few days more, to the 10th of the month at the farthest, that I can be sure of obtaining this lot. It is earnestly sought for at the same price by a private purchaser; and no one position has been offered for acceptance, which as I verily believe the public sentiment would consider equally appropriate.

Yours &c

Saml. Moore.

No. 113 To Eugene A. Vail, Washington, April 4th 1829 }
" 114 " Hon. N. Sanford, Albany April 4th 1829 } See File.

No. 115

Mint of the United States
Philada. March 8th 1829.

Hon. Saml. D. Ingham
Dear Sir

My views in considering the coin question were somewhat modified by the expression "true proportional value", and in your first note to me on the subject, which appeared to go deeper than the determination of the actual proportion. On contemplating the various bearings of this enquiry, these general propositions struck me as prominent.

First, To determine the proportion in which Gold and Silver are produced from the sources which supply them. The enquiries No. 1 and 2 in my letter of the 31st connects it with the following:

Second. To determine the proportion of Gold to Silver which by facts derived from other nations appears to be under existing circumstances, best adapted to render both equally acceptable as the representatives of equal value. The specifications No. 4. 5 and 6 relate to this enquiry which you simplify in terms, very much, by referring for its solution to the comparison of the Mint and market prices of those metals, through a series of years.

Third, To determine the ratio which the experience of the United States indicates as expressing the proportion in which Gold and Silver are actually valued. The remainder of the specifications are intended to develop this fact under various illustrations.

The

The first general proposition may be disregarded if it be intended simply to answer the first branch of the Senate's resolution which seems to go only to the ascertainment of the actual proportional value of Gold to Silver which now obtains. But the second member of it demands to show what change of our Gold Coins will be requisite to conform Gold to Silver in true relative value. This brings up the full force of the expression adopted in your note. It is an emphatic qualification, and strongly implies that the proportion sought out, will have such virtue when our coins shall be conformed to it, that we shall secure to ourselves the possession of Gold in circulation equally with Silver. There are considerations, however, which tend to defeat this expectation and make the ascertained actual proportion turn out to be not a true proportion within this intendment of the resolution.

When England and France, for example, being desirous of retaining Gold in their currency, have established a proportion between it and Silver which effects their object; while other nations, like the United States, are contented with Silver, and decline entering into competition with them for Gold. If however we resolve to participate in the supposed benefits of a currency consisting equally of Gold and Silver, the operation of that principle you mention, that supply and demand regulate price or value, will soon be felt. The lawful value of Gold and Silver like all other things, must conform to this law. The result, of course, must be that we shall acquire and retain very little Gold at the proportion between it and Silver, which enabled England and France to possess it before our interference, and if we bid high for it the price will proportionally advance with them unless the new demand can be readily met by an increased supply. It is in this view of the subject that an allusion to the proportion in which Gold and Silver are ordinarily derived from the various sources which furnish them, becomes appropriate, and may be good ground for a saving suggestion, that the supposed true proportions, when our coinage shall be conformed to it, may not hinder the anticipated effects.

On examining the resolution of the Senate it appears to assume very much the aspect of a Mint enquiry addressed through the department. The second member appears especially to be so, and draws the first incidentally with it; since to devise such a change in our gold coins as shall exactly conform them to silver, according to a certain proportion, requires that proportion to be first settled.

You will, however, readily perceive whether or not this view of it is the proper one. It has, for me, but one attractive feature, that by such a construction your severe duties may not have the addition of this enquiry.

The

The first member of this resolution presents a subject on which intelligent Bankers, Merchants and Exchange Brokers, can furnish useful information in reply to an appropriate series of questions. To them among other sources I should myself have recourse for facts, in any investigations of it which I may be called to make. Mr. Gallatin is an advocate of the policy of making Gold stay with us by advancing its proportional value, as I learned from some correspondence with him two years since, in which our different views on that point were simply stated. He probably has a good store of facts relative to the effect of the proportional value adopted by the principal nations of Europe. It does not appear however that this question is brought directly, if at all, into discussion by the resolution. That our present system of value is right, seems to be taken for granted.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c.
Saml. Moore.

No. 116

Mint of the United States
Philada. April 15th 1829

Hon. S. D. Ingham.

Dear Sir;

I concur with you in the wish to bring the coin enquiry within restricted limits and consider the position proved, that the actual price of Gold measured in Silver, in the United States, is all we need regard, if there be any such price possessing permanency. I have several times pursued this train, but there are difficulties in it also. Shall we measure the price for a series of years, and take the average, regarding nothing but the naked fact that such prices have thus existed, and may this average be offered as a measure? How much are established proportions, is in defect.

The actual price of Gold expressed in Silver does indeed seem to be the measure of this defect in our ratio; but on examining it carefully it appears more strictly to express another fact belonging to a different theory of the case. The premium on Gold with us indicates truly the condition of our Trade with England. It occurs only when that is such that Bills are far advanced above par. But; why specially with England? Because when we become indebted to her, we must pay in Gold. It is the only general legal tender. We obtain it by shipping produce, by buying a bill which transfers the proceeds of a shipment to us; or we ship Gold directly. Should England make silver equally a legal tender, whatever might be our debt our ratio of Gold to Silver would appear to be the true one. There would be

no

no premium on Gold except the trivial difference between the expense of transporting Gold and Silver. I have not carefully examined but I think no other nation to which we are disposed to fall in debt thus degrades Silver.

But you will justly reply, it is of no moment what the cause of this premium on Gold is, provided its permanency has been ascertained. It has not however been permanent. Gold rarely if ever bore any premium during the first twenty years after our coinage was established. During the latter years of that period at least the Banks gave out Gold freely and desired often to do it in preference to Silver. During six or eight years after the commencement of the coin, the times were out of joint, and no very instructive quotations of the price of Gold will probably be found in those years. During the last ten years it has frequently and I believe generally borne a premium; and for the last five or six it has uniformly done so, of about three to seven per cent on our Gold coins, making the average five, nearly. In another branch of our foreign trade that with China, the case is reversed. Gold is undervalued there as much as Silver is in England. It is a legal tender indeed, but by the customs of the trade, virtually prohibited. Spanish Dollars are always preferred to ours, and bear a higher premium. But the coinage of our Dollars was intermitted to prevent our coins in that form from being exported to Canton and India. Silver has often born a premium on its intrinsic value and Gold given in exchange for it. Such facts would indicate that Gold was rated above its value. What average can this view of facts at home afford? And yet these domestic facts, it appears to me are by far the best data, and claim the first notice. But on account of the want of consistency in the facts, the general and more remote principles and elements of the enquiry, will require to be regarded as guides in estimating the effect of any change of our ratio. We have much the same view of the primary elements.

1st. The proportional production of Gold and Silver.
2nd. " The effect of various ratios among foreign nations and modified by their own circumstances, severally.
3rd. " The effect of our own ratio, adapted to our circumstances.

The first would demand special attention if nations were now considering, de novo, of instituting a due relation between Gold and Silver with a regard to the number of them that would prefer one or the other. The second would especially concern any new people about to enter the community of nations, and establish the principles of its coinage; and this accordingly was aimed at by Mr Hamilton in his report; but the first could not properly be overstated as here was a new demand created on the Mint. The third concerns more directly the present case when we

prepare

prepare to make the proportion assumed for Gold and Silver more perfectly adapted to our own commercial and domestic wants. The two preceding will, however, claim regard, though subordinate; and the latter will, I presume, be obviously resumed. Any individual nation adopting such a ratio would collate its own facts fully and deliberately. It may be that they shall present a series of effects so constant that nothing can surpass the instruction thus offered for the object. But if the facts are desultory or incongruous, the practice of other nations and the results derived from it, will be of value in estimating the tendency of a given change, and the general consideration of the proportion of Gold and Silver thrown into the world under a sure stimulus of proportional value claims regard if it were only for the purpose of showing that all the assumed proportions are arbitrary, having no near relation to the proportions of supply. This single fact must render it plain that all nations could not possess Gold circulating equally with Silver, at any thing like the ratio now generally prevailing. That a few nations possess it, because only a few specially prefer either Gold alone, or Gold and Silver conjointly; and that this artificial state of things renders a change in our ratio, with a view to retain Gold liable to much uncertainty in its issue and success.

Yours &c
Saml. Moore

P.S. I have not yet satisfied myself whether the English monetary system, is to be considered exclusively the cause why generally a premium has prevailed in favr of Gold, generally since that time and rarely before. If silver were a general legal tender before that, whatever might have been the state of our commercial relations, Gold would not have borne a premium. I believe however, that before that period Bills on London were rarely above par, but were frequently below.

No. 117

Mint of the United States
Philada. April 27th 1829

Hon. N. Sanford
Sir,

The preparation of the communication herewith forwarded has been indispenseably protracted, within which I had hoped to be able to forward it. I must ask you to excuse this, as well as its rude dress. I shall not forget the enquiries. My aim is to offer respecting them a conjecture proceeding on more enquiry and better data.

In relation to any of the topics replied to, your wishes will meet cheerful attention if in any respect the answers do not bear on the main purpose of the enquiry or is not satisfactory.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c. Saml. Moore.

No. 117

Questions

1st. Of the Copper Coinage, what amount has consisted of Cents and what amount of Half Cents?

2nd. How and by whom is it decided, whether Copper shall be Coined into Cents or Half Cents?

3rd. Why are so few Half Cents in Circulation

4th. What number or amount of each of the Gold Coins, Eagles, Half Eagles and Quarter Eagles has been Coined.

5th. What number or amount of each of the Silver Coins, that is to say of Dollars, and also of each of the parts of a Dollar, has been Coined.

6th. When Silver or Gold is brought to the Mint to be Coined, how and by whom is it determined, into what particular Coins the Bullion shall be converted.

7th. What number or proportion of the Coins which have issued from the Mint, is now in the United States? Please to distinguish in your estimate, not only between the Coins of different Metals, but also, between the different Coins of the same Metals.

8th. What is the total amount of Foreign Coins of all sorts, now in the United States?

9th. What amount of Spanish milled Dollars and parts of such Dollars is now in the United States? Please to distinguish between the amount of Spanish milled Dollars and the parts of such Dollars now supposed to be in this Country.

10th. Has the Coinage of Spanish Milled Dollars ceased either totally or partially? Where is any Coinage of those Dollars or parts of them now continued? When did the fabrication of those Coins cease?

11th. Are not the Spanish Milled Dollars, and especially the parts of such Dollars, now in circulation in this country much worn and reduced from their true weight?

12th. Are any immediate exchanges of Coins, previously fabricated, for Gold and Silver brought to the Mint, made under the provision of existing laws? If so, to what extent are such exchanges made? If not, what reason prevents such exchanges? If it should be deemed expedient to facilitate advances of coins in exchange for bullion.

what new provision of law would be requisite for that purpose?

13th. When Gold or Silver is brought to the Mint for Coinage, what time elapses in the general course of the Mint, before the same metal is ready to be re-delivered in Coin?

14th. What is the amount of paper money now in circulation in the United States.

15th. Of the total amount of all coins now in this country, what part is in the Banks, and what proportion in circulation among the people?

16th. Of what coins does the money, held by the Banks, Consist?

17th. Have the Gold and Silver brought to the Mint for Coinage, been sent for that purpose, by private persons, or by Banks? If partly by both, in what proportions? What Banks have given this employment to the Mint?

18th. When the Banks make payments, what species of Coins do they prefer to pay; and what to retain? If there is any usage or tendency, on the part of the Banks to pay in Coins of one kind rather than another, what is its nature and extent, and from what cause does it proceed?

19th. Are our own Coins, or any of them, more liable to be exported than foreign Coins or Bullion? When a Merchant about to export money to a foreign Country has it equally in his power to send either our own coins or those foreign Coins, which are common in this country which of them does he select for exportation; and what reason determines his preference.

20th. When a merchant sending money abroad exports our own Coins, which of those Coins does he prefer for that purpose? What is the motive for his preference. Is there anything in our Coinage which produces or promotes the exportation of some of our coins, more than of others?

21st. Is any change in the laws, establishing the Mint and regulating the Coinage, expedient? Please to state such alterations, as you may think beneficial or desirable; and also the reasons upon which your opinion is founded.

Some of the preceding inquiries can be answered only by estimates and opinions; and in respect to them, nothing more is expected.

January 1829.

Additional Questions

22nd. What are the values of Platina and Gold in relation to each other? and what is the proportional value of Platina to Silver

23rd. What is the true relation of value between Copper and Silver? Is a cent worth more or less than one hundredth part of a dollar, and how much more or less?

24th. Have cents or half cents of good copper and full weight been fabricated by private persons, or otherwise than by the Mint?

25th. Have cents or half cents been counterfeited in any manner whatever?

26th. Are there sound and sufficient reasons for using alloy, in any species of Coins whatever?

27th. Is there any solid reason for employing both Silver and Copper as Alloy for the Gold Coins? Or would either Silver or Copper be preferable to both for that purpose.

28th. Is there any metal preferable to Copper as an alloy for Gold and Silver Coins, or for either of them.

29th. Is the proportion now established between Gold and the Alloy of Gold, the most convenient and eligible proportion, or would any other proportion be preferable.

30th. Is the proportion now established between pure Silver and Alloy, for the Silver Coins, the most convenient and eligible proportion, or what other proportion would be preferable?

31st. What portion in weight of Silver and what of Copper constitute the Alloy of Gold Coins as those coins are actually composed.

32nd. It being understood that in the alloy of Gold Coins, a very small portion of Silver is used, the residue being copper; what are the reasons for this practice? And what advantages or disadvantages result from different proportions of Silver and Copper as Alloy in Gold Coins?

33rd. What are the respective values of the several metals which now compose the Gold Coins? In the Eagle, for example; what is the value of the pure Gold, what the value of the pure Silver and what the value of the pure Copper, which enters into its composition?

34th. What is the value of the pure Silver, and what the value of the pure Copper, which two compose the Silver Coins? For example; of a Dollar, what part of its value consists of the Copper constituting the alloy?

35th. What is the value of Zinc compared with the value of Copper?

March 1829.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 27th 1829

Hon. N. Sanford
Sir;

I have now the satisfaction of replying to a part of your inquiries addressed to me on various subjects connected with the Mint. The numerical order of the enquiries being observed, the point to which the several answers have relation will be apparent without repeating them.

1st. The amount of Copper Coins, executed at the Mint to the 31st of December 1828 was $ 539.512.98½, of which $ 508.820.42 consisted of cents, and 30.692.56½ of half cents.

2nd. The discretionary power to determine whether cents or half cents shall be coined is considered as residuary in the Director of the Mint, and should be guided by the prevailing demand for either, subject of course to such control as the President may at any time interpose in relation to it.

3rd. Half cents appear to be an unpopular coin. Applicants for cents will accept them only in small proportions, and generally refuse them altogether. This reluctance occasioned the suspension of the coinage of half cents in the year 1811, and it was not resumed until 1825 when in consequence of their being in a few instances, enquired for, the coinage was resumed, of which mention was made in the general report of January 1st 1826. A full supply has been at all times since, on hand. The distribution of them continues, however, very limited. They are not asked for at the Mint for the institutions of this city, though cents are daily called for, nor are they generally used by the Banks.

4. The whole Coinage of Gold to the 31st of December last, was as follows, viz;

Eagles	132.592	Pieces, making		$1.325.920.00
½ do	1.394.359	do	do	6.971.795.00
¼ do	39.239	do	do	98.097.50
	1.566.190			$8.395.812.50

5.

The whole Coinage of silver to the 31st Dec. 1828, had been as follows:

Dollars	1,439,517	pieces, making		$1,439,517
1/2 "	41,604,347	"	"	20,802,173.50
1/4 "	1,855,629	"	"	463,907.25
Dismes	5,526,250	"	"	552,625.
1/2 "	265,543	"	"	13,277.15
	50,691,296	"	"	23271,499.90

6. The wish of depositors generally is to have their bullion coined with the least practicable delay, which is most effectually accomplished in the largest coins. An attention to their accommodation has been at all times deemed important since the Government sends no gold or silver to the Mint. It was in this view, specially enjoined in a letter of June 13. 1805 from Mr. Jefferson to my predecessor for his guidance. The coinage of dollars was however suspended in 1806 by direction of the President under date of May 1st of that year, founded on a suggestion from the former U. S. bank, that dollars were more liable to be exported than half dollars. This was referred to in the annual report of July 1. 1827, with an expression of opinion in favor of the policy. Under the influence of these considerations, the determination what coins shall be executed from time to time, devolves on the Director of the Mint, and is regulated with reference to the pressure of the supply of bullion, and the state of the machinery at any given time, the denominations less than half dollars being ~~rescind~~ for periods of a less copious supply. I have the pleasure to say that the coinage of Half Dimes, which has been intermitted since 1805, is about to be renewed with some improvement of it. A new press for this coin is nearly completed.

7. 8 & 9. These inquiries are passed over at the present time with the purpose of attempting with better information, a conjecture of the objects of them.

10. The Coinage of Dollars it is presumed continues to a limited extent in Spain, but of this fact I have no direct information. The latest issues of the Ferdinand Dollar, seen at the Mint are, it is believed, of the year 1824.

11. By an attentive examination made of Spanish silver coins in 1826 of various dates, it appeared that they lose by wear about one per cent in 50 years. The emission of the Carolus Dollars began in 1772

and on an average the Dollars of that period were found worth about 99 1/2 cents: when Spanish Dollars of recent emissions are worth about $100\frac{45}{100}$ Dollars of intervening years give corresponding results. The fractions of the Spanish Dollar, like all other small coins, loose in a higher proportion. The average value of the coin of the year 1772 and onward for a few years, were found to be as follows: quarters 24 cents, eighths 12 cents; sixteenths 5 1/2 cents. Their value when recently emitted, may be stated from the result of the examination alluded to, as follows. quarters 25 cents; eighths 12 1/2 cents; sixteenths 6 1/4 cents. The latest emissions examined were of 1820 and 1821, which gave for quarters 24.8 cents; eighths 12 1/2; sixteenths 6.2 cents. The tables accompanying my report, made in December 1826 on Mr Woodbury's resolution give these facts more in detail.

12 - No immediate exchanges of coins for bullion are made at the Mint. The provisions of the Law authorises this under certain circumstances, has rarely been resorted to. The object has with equal benefit to depositors been obtained in a more convenient mode. The former U. State Bank adopted a plan of accepting their certificates at the discount of 1/2 per cent. And the present U. States Bank affords a similar accommodation, at the same discount; and disregarding the interval to elapse before the Mint can redeem its certificates in course; and for small deposits the discount is not unfrequently waived. Depositors can thus at all times realize the value of their Deposits at the Discount contemplated in the Law; not indeed in Coins; but in funds converted into coins. The existing provisions of the Law may be considered sufficient on this head and may be resorted to if the Bank should depart from its present practice. If it should be deemed proper to make an exchange of coins for bullion without any allowance of discount for delay of coinage, specific provision would be requisite, which I forbear now to designate not having considered the enquiries as having this bearing.

13. When the supply of bullion is nearly regular and sufficiently abundant to keep all the processes in regular train, the delay of coinage in regard to silver will be from 30 to 40 days. In 1827, a year of unusual pressure deposits were occasionally in our vaults four months before they could be executed. The inconsiderable amount of gold bullion received, and the inconvenience of operating on small masses and frequently interrupting thereby the silver

coinage have introduced a general rule of coining Gold ordinarily at the close of each quarter only. If Gold unexpectedly accumulates, the interval is shortened; but it is never extended.

14, 15 & 16 are deferred to another period for a more careful answer.

17 Of the amount of Silver deposits three fourths comes from the Banks; and about two-thirds of the whole quantity from the U. States Bank alone. - Individuals or mercantile firms send the residue. - Gold is brought chiefly by this class, but occasionally by Banks.

18 The Banks uniformly prefer paying out our American Silver Coins and the fractions of the Spanish Dollar. The principal Silver Coins withheld by the Banks are the Spanish Dollars and those of the Spanish American states of established character, particularly the Mexican. The ground of this procedure, I understand to be the wish to diffuse our own Coins, and the probability that the foreign dollars mentioned may become the subject of a premium.

19 Our Silver coins are less liable to be exported than the Dollars above mentioned. For the Canton trade, Dollars are preferred, from long established usage to half Dollars. But there is a cause why, even for export to Europe our silver coins are less in request than those Dollars, they are slightly inferior in intrinsic value; two of our half-Dollars are of nearly half a cent less value than a Spanish or American Dollar of the same dates; a merchant will therefore prefer the latter at a small premium before our Silver coins for export to a market where both are considered as bullion. In exporting Gold coins, those pertaining to the countries to which they are to be exported are preferred, being a legal tender there, while ours would be considered as bullion. Except in this case our Gold coins are, I understand, in equal request with other Gold coins, and bear an equal premium on their intrinsic value when Gold bears a premium. Our Silver coins would not be preferred to bullion of well authenticated value for exportation to Europe; they would be deemed bullion there; whereas here they would be rated at their nominal value, which is above their value as bullion after having been worn for a short period in use.

20 The exporter of our Silver coins, which he takes by tale at their nominal value will have a good reason for preferring generally the larger denominations. They are less diminished by wear than smaller ones, and the less trouble of counting

the higher denomination will contribute (to their preference; and for the Canton trade, habits not easily remitted are decidedly in favor of the large coins. The exporters of our Gold Coins will find the several denominations equally fit for his purpose as they are usually sold before use has diminished their weight. There is nothing in the principles of our coinage that renders one denomination, intrinsically, preferable to another. When emitted from the Mint, their true values are in the proportion indicated by their several denominations.

In replying to the enquiries 18, 19 & 20. Silver coins have been viewed in comparison with Silver, and Gold with Gold, which I have supposed was their intended bearing. It may be added, however that none of the Banks have for some years past been in the habit of paying out Gold in discharge of notes or checks. Previous to the late War, this was done generally when requested. Gold, it seems had rarely borne a premium before that period. At the close of the operations of the former U. States Bank, they had more than a million of Gold in their vaults, and had been in the practise of paying it out when requested of them. Very little Gold is to be found in the possession of the Banks now; and it is paid out at par only as a personal favor for some special purpose. The premium on Gold appears to be intimately associated with the rate of exchange on London. It prevails when Bills are at a certain rate above par, and at such periods, Gold is exported in preference to Silver; and commands a premium for that purpose; since being a legal tender, it is a more available remittance than Silver as a substitute for Bills.

VI. The laws respecting the Mint, and regulating our coinage having been passed at various periods are distributed through many volumes. To concentrate them in a single Act, would alone be a valuable improvement of our legislation on this subject. In arranging the details of such an Act, an inviting opportunity would be offered for the modification of some existing provisions; and the introduction of a few others not heretofore enacted; keeping in view the amended capacity and facilities anticipated in the new Mint establishment. The details of such an act would be worthy of much care, that it might form the settled ordinance of the Mint. Among the provisions that require to be amended or introduced the following may be enumerated, and others will no doubt occur when any bill for the purpose is actually

drawn, and its various provisions stand arranged under one view.

The extreme limit of allowance for casual errors in the purity of our coins usually called remedy requires correction. It is now unnecessarily liberal. No injury to the public has indeed arisen from it; the officers intend always to make the fineness and weight of the coins conformable to law, and the result of the annual assay has proved their fidelity and attention in this respect. But our allowance has an incongruous appearance at this day, and its tendency is wrong. A specific limitation for errors in weight is also a desideratum; the allowance for fineness and weight appear to be blended our present laws; if they are not thus blended there is no allowance for the latter, which would be an instance of rigour without example in such cases. The limitations I would propose are, in fineness for Gold 1 in 833. For Silver, 1 in 240. In weight for Gold 1 in 500. For Silver, 1 in 250. These limitations are as rigorous as those of England and France. In deliveries to depositors, the officers concerned should be answerable for exact weight in the aggregate within the limit of 1 in 10.000. The penalty annexed to the provision of the present law respecting casual deviations from the standard should also be modified. It is too severe.

The Director of the Mint should be authorized, with the approbation of the President to appoint assistant officers in the various departments of the Mint. This power was considered as existing, and was occasionally exercised under every Presidency, until the last, when Mr Adams expressed a doubt respecting its strict propriety under the present law. He was probably right. Such a power is, however, of no small moment. The liability to which we are exposed to a suspension of our operations by the sickness of an officer would alone justify the measure. The extended operations of the Mint, and their tendency to expand still further, together with the expediency of supplying our circulation effectively with an abundance of our smaller coins which the facilities of our new establishment will render practicable, also strongly recommend such a provision.

The weight of our Copper coins ought to be designated in terms in the law. Originally the weight of the Cent was fixed at eleven pennyweights. Its final adjustment being submitted to President Washington, according to the results of experience. It was finally settled at seven pennyweights for the Cent, as by his proclamation of January 26th 1796.

The determination what coins shall be executed ought to be expressly confided to some fit authority. The Director of the Mint seems the proper repository of this trust, subject to such instructions as the President may at any time issue on the subject.

Gold and Silver coins by the existing provisions cease to be a legal tender at their nominal value, almost as soon as they have begun to circulate, since some loss of weight must necessarily ensue very speedily. It seems reasonable that a coin which it is lawful to issue from the Mint should be a lawful tender; and that while coins continue within the limits of deviation from their true weight, allowable in new coins, they should continue to be a legal tender.

To what amount Copper coins shall be a legal tender, it would seem highly expedient to have expressly enacted, even if the limit were very low; say one Dollar, from its relation to which, the cent derives its name. The amount would be sufficient for all essential purposes of our currency.

The question of the expediency of any change in the proportional value of Gold and Silver coins is waived not being supposed to be numbered in the queries stated. The amendments indicated are such as are supposed expedient if the proportion remain as at present; they will not be less so if that proportion were changed. Some other emendation of the system than those mentioned, will no doubt occur, when the items of a consistent code for the Mint are extended in detail. One may be mentioned now. A provision respecting the separation of Gold from Silver when contained in it in minute portions. This presents an interesting field. Bullion of this character having been very rarely seen here until lately; and now appearing likely to be very abundant. It is a subject of careful attention and experiment with us at this time.

22 Platina is hitherto in this country one of the most variable metals in value that holds a place among articles of merchandise. Nothing claiming to be an average price has been established here. It has at times been as low as 5 to 7 Dollars per pound in its crude state. At this moment a small quantity might be sold at about 22 dollars in the crude state. In its purified malleable state, small parcels, say a few ounces, have been sold lately at 10 dollars an ounce. In Paris, where there is probably a much more regular demand and supply

Platina boilers for chemical purposes, I perceive from a memoir in which the fact is mentioned are sold at 70 Dollars a pound. This of course is well refined ductile Platina. I do not find it named among the metals quoted in the London price current.

23. The price of purified ductile Copper, suitable for coinage, may be estimated with us at about 25 cents, in sheets. In prepared planchets or disks, under which form copper has for many years been imported for the Mint, the price delivered here, free of duty may be stated on an average of 12 years at 31 cents per pound avoirdupois. The refiners of Copper in the U. States have not thought it desirable to contract for purchasing Copper in this form at the price of our last importations which were about 29 cents; and it may therefore be taken for granted that this is the lowest actual cost or value of a pound of Copper purchased for Coinage. A pound avoirdupois of Copper Coins contains 41⅔ cents; so that the value of the Copper in a cent, disregarding the expense of coining is a small fraction less than the fourth of a cent.

24 I have had no reason to suppose, and it does not appear that cents or half cents have been fabricated except at the Mint. The difficulty of throwing them into circulation in such quantity as would remunerate the party for the expense of the requisite materials, machinery and operations, would it is believed, be such as effectually to discourage it.

25. We have no metal nor combination of metals sufficiently ductile for coinage, and having a plausible resemblance to copper which would be less expensive than it. The fabrication of cents or half cents from such spurious metals, therefore while it would involve greater hazard would not promise greater inducement than forming them of Copper. It is not probable that such imitations have been executed to any considerable extent. I have heard of no such coins having been in circulation.

26 The use of alloy in coinage is founded on considerations of no small moment. Pure Gold or pure silver are more soft and flexible than is desirable for coins: they yield too easily to any force tending to distort their form; and the raised devices and legends on them would be liable, not merely to waste by attrition, but to be defaced by pressure. The proportion of alloy admitted into our Standard without too much impairing the ductility of the compound, gives them so much hardness as may

suitably to protect them from injury. Nature moreover presents no Gold or Silver entirely pure; and to render them so by art requires nice processes involving both expense and loss of time. There are no coins extant I believe which will be found pure under a rigourous assay.

27 It is very convenient and economical to admit a portion both of silver and Copper in the alloy of our Gold coins. Native Gold generally contains both, and the least minute portion of Silver especially is not readily detached from Gold. The existing provision is judicious on this point. It allows the Silver found in Gold to be retained provided it do not exceed half the prescribed alloy; an Silver may be readily separated from Gold within that that limit. The quantity of alloy employed in our Gold coinage is not greater than is generally found in native, for than is useful for the protection of the coins from loss or injury. If this alloy were directed to be wholly of Silver, we must incur the expense of discharging all the copper found native in the Gold, and of making the requisite addition of Silver when this is in defect, and the coin would be rendered paler than is agreeable to the eye. If the whole alloy were directed to be of Copper, we must incur the expense of separating the least minute portion of Silver found native in Gold, and so give a colour too high to be agreeable. By allowing so much Silver to remain in the Gold as could only be detached from it with loss, and completing the alloy by adding copper, when the Gold does not contain so much as may be required to form the residue of the alloy, we are enabled to coin Gold in the state in which nature often presents it, and with the least possible expense and delay.

The alloy most suitably for Gold coins appears to be one consisting of Silver and Copper in proportions nearly equal as best combining the advantages of an adequate degree of ductility, and security against loss and injury not surpassed by any other proportions of these metals; and a complexion in the Colour, little inferior in brightness to that of fine Gold. Slight deviations from these proportions will not sensibly affect the result.

28 No metal can be advantageously substituted for Copper in our alloy of Gold or Silver. In the proportion in which it enters into our coins, any other metal that would not be more expensive would impair either their complexion or their ductility, and generally both.

29 The proportion of alloy prescribed for Gold viz 1 to 11 fine has the recommendation of being that of England

and Portugal, the coins of which are familiar to us. It is moreover, not greater than the average quantity of Silver and Copper found in Gold. The average fineness of our Gold deposits since the first of January has been about ~~three~~ 3 per cent below our standard. Taking the last two years together it has been about 6 per cent below. A small part of this excess of alloy frequently consists of other metals than Silver and Copper, which requires to be detached by means which which will discharge a portion of the Copper also. In general the quantity of Silver and Copper contained by Gold as sent to the Mint requires no addition. There is no proportion of alloy for Gold more convenient than ours, unless it be that of France which consists of 1 part of alloy to 10 of Standard. This has an affinity with our decimal system; and if any change were made, has claims to preference for that reason.

30

The proportion of alloy in our Silver coins, viz 179 to 1485 presents a fraction by no means convenient for calculations. The proportion of 1two which is that of France is simple and applicable; and is somewhat attractive on this account; and as being allied to our decimal system. She has, however rendered all the calculations connected with coinage familiar under our present present proportions; and tables have been carefully calculated to facilitate them. The objection therefore which originally might have been urged on that account, are no longer felt at the Mint. Our proportion of alloy for Silver is greater than that of England, France or Spain. The execution of a perfect coin would be facilitated by a higher Standard. The proportion assumed by France approximates to a mean between the other two; and if a change were deemed in other respects not inexpedient, our Silver coinage would be an eligible proportion for the United States.

31. In an Eagle of 270 grains, 247½ grains must be fine Gold, and 22½ grains alloy, consisting of Silver and Copper, in which the Silver is not to predominate. Native Gold generally contains a portion of Silver. Gold derived from those sources from which the Mint is supplied may be considered as always containing a minute portion, at least equal to one grain in 247½ grains of Gold; for this small proportion of Silver is given up by Gold very reluctantly. This is sufficient to fulfill the requisitions of the Law. Provided, therefore the quantity of Silver is not found to exceed the proportion of 9½ grains to 247½ grains of Gold, no process is resorted to for the ascertainment of its given amount, copper alone being added when necessary, to make with the Silver and copper found in

the Gold, the requisite proportion of 22½ grains to 247½. The actual proportion of Silver to Copper in the alloy of our Gold coins, may be estimated to have been on an average about 10 grains of Silver to 12½ of Copper.

32 That a portion of Silver should be allowed in the alloy for Gold is strongly recommended by the consideration that a small portion of it exists in nature in the Gold that at least it does not impair its fitness for coinage but rather improves it, and that the least minute proportion of Silver is not to be separated from Gold but at an expense which the Silver will not repay. The extreme quantity of Silver admissible in the alloy of our Eagle is 11¼ grains, worth three cents if separated. This would not be an equivalent for its separation, and the substitution of another alloy. A proportion of Silver sensibly greater would be so much Silver lost. To be allowed to employ less Silver is expedient when the native proportion is less; as thereby the expense of adding Silver is obviated and the addition of Copper to complete the alloy accomplishes the purpose equally well, while the excess of Copper is not very visible. To employ both Silver and Copper therefore as an alloy for Gold, and in proportions variable in either, in certain limits appears to be a judicious measure.

33. Assuming the average proportions of Silver & Copper in the alloy of Gold to be 10 to 12½, the proportion of values of the metals composing an Eagle are as follows

247½	grains fine Gold is worth by our system		$10.00
10	grains fine Silver	" "	02 69/1000
12½	grains fine Copper	" "	00 54/1000
270	grains Standard Gold	"	$10.02 123/1000

The Law contemplates only the fine metal in our coins as constituting their value. If the alloy were wholly worthless the value of the Eagle would be ten Dollars. The above method therefore of composing the Eagle has an aspect on account of the alloy being estimated. This does not however assume in ordinary coinage 247½ grains of Gold will be found in nature, associated with the Silver and generally with a part, if not the whole of the Copper required for our alloy may be in defect. In this manner an Eagle of 270 grains of Standard Gold could be formed with less expense than one of 247½ grains of fine Gold alone. The cost of making it fine being greater than the value of the whole alloy required to make it Standard. This is an illustration of the expediency of alloys in coinage.

34 A Dollar is composed as follows, viz.

371¼	grains fine Silver, worth by our System		$1.00
44¾	grains fine Copper	" "	00 10
416	grains Standard	" "	1.00 10/00

In this instance also the valuation of the two metals makes the Dollar appear to cost more than its nominal value. The Law however estimates only the fine Silver in our Silver coins

the alloy being considered without value; and generally in actual coinage it is really so, since the fine Silver in a dollar will generally be associated in nature with at least a portion of the Copper required, and this being allowed to remain saves the expenses of refining, which would exceed the value of all the Copper required in our Standard Silver. Thus also a Silver coin of 416 grains of Standard Silver which contains 371¼ grains of fine Silver may be formed with less expense than one containing 371¼ grs. of fine Silver alone

35. The value of Zinc has varied from 7 to 3 cents per pound. It is now at the latter price which is singularly low. This is about one eighth of the price of Copper. If the inquiry has in view a comparison of the fitness of Zinc and Copper as an alloy for our coins, it may be satisfactory to add that it is inapplicable for this purpose; a small proportion of it being found to render those metals too fragile for coinage.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Saml Moore

No 118	To Benoni Staats Esq.	Smyrna Ohio	May 17th 1829	See File
" 119	" John Olmsted	Hartford Con.	" 26th 1829	
" 120	" Com. J. Hull		" 28th 1829	
" 121	" DeKhan Julian & Moore		June 17th 1829	

No 122

Mint of the United States
Philada. June 20th 1829

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Dear Sir

I forward herewith a copy of Mr Sanford's queries, and the replies to them which you expressed a wish to see. My engagements since returning from Washington have prevented me from preparing the copy sooner, which please excuse. They touch only incidentally the points to which our recent correspondence was directed, and will be found less interesting than you have anticipated I apprehend.

Yours with much esteem
Saml Moore

No 123	To J. Thompson Cashr Bk of Burlington	June 24th 1829	See File
124	" Geo. Mackie & Co	July 10th 1829	
125	" Hon. N. Sanford	July 30th 1829	
126	" Messrs Emmons M.T.	Aug. 7th 1829	

No 127 Mint of the United States
Philada August 8th 1829

Hon S. D. Ingham
Dear Sir

If our half Dimes have not yet reached Washington through the Banks, I will send you if you please 5 or 6 dollars worth, which you can replace by a Bank note. Would it be acceptable, or would it be liable to be misunderstood, if I should at the same time send a like specimen of them to the President or to any other members of the Cabinet? They are praised but are not perfect, though like the Dismes of this year, superior to any coins heretofore issued. The higher edge given by milling with the blank margin round the head, are valuable improvements. New original dies are necessary in order to improve them as I wish; and shall ultimately I hope accomplish.
Yours very truly
Saml Moore

No 128 To A. T. Nichols Portsmouth N. H. Aug. 21st 1829 See File

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No 129

Inquiries

1 When should diminished coins cease to circulate as legal money? This inquiry has no connexion with the questions of remedy of weight, for an allowance for deficient weight of coins when they leave the Mint. Our coins are now a legal tender according to actual weight; and so far as this rule authorises the legal currency of coins much diminished in weight it is conceived to be inexpedient.

2 If diminished should cease to circulate when they have ~~lost~~ a certain part of their weight, what is that portion of weight?

3 When a coin is so worn that its inscription and distinctive marks are yet plainly visible, but must be effaced by slight farther diminution, how much of its full weight has it lost?

4 If the currency of diminished coins should be limited to that degree of reduction at which they cannot circulate much longer without losing the marks of the Mint, then as larger coins loose less, and smaller coins more of their weight by abstraction of their relief, what is the average of this reduction of weight? In other words if one rule is to be made for all our coins, and that rule is to be, that they shall cease to be a legal tender when they are reduced to the lowest rate, at which the impression of the Mint is distinctly visible, what portion of their full weight will express this deficiency?

5 How long will coins circulate, before they will lose by the friction of ordinary use, that portion of their full weight which will be expressed by the answer to the last inquiry?

6 The Spanish dollar is not a legal tender, when it is of the actual weight of seventeen pennyweights and seven grains and the parts of that dollar, when they have like proportional weight. What portion of these Spanish coins now in this country have these requisite weights? but also very far below?

7 How long have these Spanish coins now in this country been in use? Are they not almost all of coinage prior 1815? Is not a very large part, and what proportion of them of coinage anterior to 1792?
June 30th 1829

Answers

No 129 Mint of the United States
Philada August 25th 1829

Hon N. Sanford
Albany
Dear Sir

A variety of experiments, in which coins of different denominations have been exposed to attrition, for the purpose of determining some of the points to which your inquiries of the 30th of June relate, have occupied much of my attention since my last. I have now the satisfaction of replying to your inquiries in their order.

1 When the Mint impressions of our coins are not in any degree effaced, they are an attestation both of their fineness and weight, therefore of their value by table; and so long as those impressions remain clearly discernable, though in various degrees impaired, they still attest the Standard fineness of the coin, and therefore its value under a given weight. When the Mint impressions are no longer discernable, the genuine character of the coin is rendered liable to some doubt, and it seems reasonable that it should therefore cease to be legal money if not earlier.

2 The diminution in weight, at which the legal tender of coins should terminate is presumed, to be that which from careful examination is found ordinarily associated with such an abrasion of the devices and inscriptions thereon that some of them must cease to be clearly discernable on a small farther diminution by use. This loss of weight will as far as practicable be designated under the last topic of inquiry.

3 The diminution of our coins in weight by [illegible] may be expected, however, by the effects of ordinary circulation, deduced from the results of experiments made with those coins [illegible] by analogous trials of coins of Spain be estimated as

follows

	Full Weight	Reduced Wt	Reduced Value	Loss of Wt	Loss p.ct
Dollar	17 dwt 8 grs	16 dwt 8 grs	$0.94 24/100	1 dwt 0 grs	5 76/100
½ Dollar	8 dwt 16 grs	8 . 2	.46 64/100	. 14	6 72/100
¼ Dollar	4 . 8	4 . 0	.23 8/100	. 8	7 65/100
Disme	1 . 17 6/10	1 . 13 8/10	.9 9/100	. 3 8/10	9 1/10
½ Dismes	. 20 8/10	. 18 7/10	.4 49/100	. 2 1/10	10 1/10

The coins here specified may be thus reduced in weight from the effects of attrition, applied as in ordinary circulation to all parts of the surface, without wholly obliterating either date device or inscription these will all of course be greatly impaired

A near approximation to accuracy being all that is supposed to have been attained in these estimates, the percentage of loss may be, for convenience expressed in simple numbers as follows, viz

For the Dollar 6 per cent
" " ½ dollar 7 " "
" " ¼ dollar 8 " "
" " disme 9 " "
" " ½ disme 10 " "

The result of all my observations is, that a small further reduction of weight by attrition in ordinary use, the measure of it, not easily defined, would render the Mint impression so obscure, that the character of the coin might be rendered questionable. The above may, therefore be regarded as the extremes of reduction in these coins severally comparable with the character of a sound currency, their fitness for the purposes of money

4 The fact alluded to in your fourth enquiry, that coins of different denominations loose in different proportions by that degree of abrasion which will efface the Mint impressions, is illustrated in the above results

A difficulty presents itself in determining any average limit of diminution applicable to all coins, at which they should cease to be a legal tender. None can be assumed, which would not admit some coins, from which some parts of the Mint impressions might be effaced, or exclude others, though retaining them entire. The mean, it appears, would be very nearly that proportional reduction which pertains to the quarter dollars and the effect of this limitation is obvious on inspection. The dollar would be a legal tender when the Mint impression must be effaced and the disme and half disme retaining those impressions might be rejected.

The difficulty would be in some measure obviated, by designating two grades of limitation, One applicable to the large coins, and the other to the smaller. For example Five per cent for coins of a denomination not less than half dollars and Ten per cent for all other silver coins, limiting the amount in this latter case to a sum not exceeding Ten dollars in any one payment

These proportions are facile in calculation and familiar

in our system of money. The first may seem unnecessarily rigorous. It applies only to those coins which constitute the efficient coins of our currency, where rigour is salutary. The second would be too lax: but the restricted amount would obviate all danger to any important interest. A greater latitude may be allowable in that portion of our currency called change, which is peculiarly liable to loss by attrition from use. The seeming complexity of such a regulation, I confess appears objectionable. The suggestion is offered however for consideration. If the limitation of five per cent were made general no inconvenience it is probable would result. In regard to our small coins in ordinary transactions they would be received unquestioned as long as the Mint impressions should remain clearly discernable. And as to our larger coins it will appear that when the country is well supplied a reduction in weight of 5 per cent is not produced but after a long period

5 The larger denominations of coin forming the mass of a copious metallic currency are so much at rest, that the progress of waste by attrition is slow. In a mixed currency, consisting of Bank paper, formed on an adequate metallic basis, this waste will be further retarded; the larger coins being still more at rest. Of the dollars and half dollars, which, especially the latter, form the efficient base of our circulation, few, comparatively, of any given date are in motion at any one time. The loss of weight by use in these denominations may be estimated at one per cent, on an average of each period of 50 years. Within the first period the loss may exceed this proportion, new coins presenting more exposed points than those which have been for some time in use: but the effect will be less in succeeding equal periods. A diminution in the weight of these coins, equal to five per cent in a currency formed like that of the U. States, would not be effected, it is believed in two centuries, by the attrition of ordinary use, to which on an average, those coins would be liable.

The Subordinate coins, which perform the offices of change are in more constant action, and by reason of their greater surface, under the same weight, sustain a greater proportional waste. In our currency the waste on the quarter dollar may be estimated at 6½ percent: that of the disme at 5 per cent: and that of the half disme at 10 per cent, in fifty years, provided the circulation shall be supplied, in due proportion, with those several denominations.

6 The Carolus dollars, which began to be issued in 1772, and ended in 1808, weigh now about 17 dwt 6 grs taking the average of the different dates as now found in circulation and are worth 100 7/10 cents. The Ferdinand dollars, which follows the Carolus, began to be issued in 1809: they now average about 17 dwt 7 grs and

are worth nearly $100\frac{3}{10}$ cents.

7 The old pillar dollar of which the issue ceased in 1771 being of greater intrinsic value than those of subsequent emissions, have been very generally withdrawn from circulation; and the oldest Spanish Dollars, now of frequent occurrence are the Carolus impressions commencing in 1772. The coinage of the Spanish dollar and its parts, if not wholly suspended, continues only to a very restricted extent. None have appeared at the Mint of a later date than 1824. Certainly by far the largest proportion of them now in the U. States are of dates anterior to 1815 but is believed that there are in circulation more of those coins, of emissions, subsequent to 1792 than prior to that date.

Nothing has been said specifically of our Gold coins nor have they been the subject of any recent experiment. They have not been allowed to grow old amongus and the loss, by use to which they are liable is chiefly to be inferred from analogy with other Gold coins; they may be considered like them as liable to lose about two per cent on an average in 50 years.

When the condition of a metallic currency ceases to be renovated by annual emission the effect of use is rendered more sensible. The French Crown, of which the coinage ceased in 1793 presents a conspicuous instance of this. The Spanish dollar and its parts seemed destined to offer another example. While the effect of our annual emissions which are always of full weight will be equally manifest in maintaining our currency at a grade, approximate very near its nominal value, taking any mass promiscuously from the circulation.

Your queries respecting the amount of our circulating medium and its constituent parts are not forgotten. I hope in a short time to offer you some conjecture on those points

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

No 130 To G. G. & S. Howland New York Sept 4th 1829 See File

No 131

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Sept 7th 1829

Hon S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury
Sir

Your letter of the 2nd, respecting the weight and assay of the latest coins of England and France was received on the 5th Saturday. The subject of it shall receive immediate attention. I am now seeking for the several Specimens requisite for the purpose

With great respect
Your Obedt Servt
Saml Moore

No 132

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Sepr 10th 1829

Honl S. D. Ingham
Dear Sir

Yours of the 5th is at hand I shall have the pleasure in a few days to transmit a series of quotations, relative to the premium on Gold; and to the State of Exchange with England within the period mentioned

I have obtained a few Sovereigns of the years 1827-28-29 and French Gold and Silver coins of several of those years; but as yet no Gold coins of the present year. I will proceed without these last very shortly (if I fail of procuring them) with the examination requested in your letter of the 2nd.

Yours with great esteem
Saml Moore

No 133 To J. Delafield Esqr Cashier Phenix Bank N. Y. Sepr 4th 1829
" 134 " Sims, Williams & Woolsey Sep 18th 1829
" 135 " John J. Hart New York Sepr 21st 1829
" 136 " John J. Hart Do Do Sepr 30th 1829
See File

No 137

Mint of the United States
Philada October 14th 1829

Hon. S. D. Ingham
Sir

Yours of the 8th was received on Saturday I have availd myself of such opportunities as I could command to ascertain what is considered here the value of that constituent in the aggregate of consideration operating to restrain the export of Gold which may be termed reluctance to move specie. There is no distinct conception, I think entertained here of any impediment coming fairly under this name. The term is new to me, though not inappropriate to express all those feelings of care and doubt which the operation involves before the actual shipment places the article within the protection of insurance, together with the personal trouble it may demand beyond that of procuring a Bill. What would be an equivalent for all these?

To me and to all possessing no more ready facilities nor more familiar acquaintance with the agents to be relied on abroad, a Bill would appear preferable under any ordinary hope of profit which the alternative would present. But Gold is an object of competition to a numerous class of persons in our principal cities long accustomed to all the details of its transportation and management, who accomplish every step of the process through familiar channels and obtain the resulting profit whatever it may be without anxiety or sense of hazard.

To such dealers in bullion and exchange as the Messrs Brown of this city, New York and Baltimore, who have also a house in Liverpool and there are mercantile establishments in all our chief Cities of similar character. I am persuaded that the consideration of ¾ to 1 per cent above actual charges would be an adequate motive to induce a shipment of Gold.

The following is a specification of the actual charges incurred in shipments of specie made by the U States Bank, and referred to in my last, variable in some measure with the season and amount shipped.

Insurance to London or Havre	¾	to	1 per cent
Freight accordg to season & amt shipped	⅜	"	½ " "
Brokerage	⅛	"	⅛ " "
Petty charges	⅛	"	⅛ " "
Commission of Consignee	1	"	1 " "
Commission of receiving and expense of forwarding from Liverpool to London or Havre to Paris	⅛	"	¼ " "
	2½	to	3 per cent.

The premium on Gold approximates to that on Bills so nearly that if the full charges above specified must be incurred, there would result very little gain: as an examination of the relation between them, in tables of prices current will illustrate. But it is here necessary to keep in view, what you will, I am sure, have noticed as essential to be considered in estimating their relations, that the premium on our Gold coins, and on others of the same standard intends so much per cent above its value by Mint regulations viz. above 88 8/9 cents per dwt and the premium on any other Gold intends so much per cent above its intrinsic value according to the Standard and denominations of our Gold coins. Now 88 8/9 cents per dwt. will give for the Gold in the Sovereign or pound Sterling $4.56.6 whereas the premium on Bills is computed from the mistaken par of $4.44 for the pound sterling. The difference between them is 2¾ per cent, so that, when Gold is said to be at 5 per cent premium, it is really at 7¾ above the par assumed for Bills. If to this be added 2½ per cent for the expense of shipping &c. the sum is 10¼: so that he who might buy a Bill at 10¼ per cent premium, and gives in preference 5 per cent on Gold above its Mint value, and ships it at 2½ per cent expenses if his Gold sells under par in London on account of delay of coinage, so much as is equivalent to the loss of interest on a 60 days Bill neither gains nor loses by the operation. There is no compensation for the care attending the remittance in Gold.

I have felt no difficulty in accounting for the premium on Gold above its intrinsic value not bearing more than it actually does to the premium on Bills above $4.44. The difficulty is then to account for the fact of Gold being at 5 per cent, equal to 7¾ compared with the par of Bills, when Exchange on London is at 9½ to 10. This occurs not unfrequently though it is not general. It is accounted

for by the fact that many of the dealers in Gold have facilities for their operations by which several of the items of expenses incurred by the U States Bank are obviated and the result will be, that they may gain 1 a 1½ per cent. when others would merely a loss without any compensation for personal care and attention.

To put a case in form. When Bills are quoted at ten per cent premium, our gold coins will bear no premium on their intrinsic value, for exportation above charges. For suppose Gold were offered at a premium of ½ per cent. this would be equal to 3¼ per cent to cover all the charges, and shippers profit. If Bills fell to 7. Gold would be exported at a premium of 1 per cent, with the same advantage as if shipped at 4 per cent, when Bills are at 10. the difference between the two premiums in both cases reckoned from the same basis is 3¼ per cent to cover full charges with a small profit.

On the whole, I do not perceive room for introducing any other item as necessary to constitute the difference between Gold and Bills, than a very moderate profit on the operation, after the expenses of it have been reduced to a minimum by judicious arrangements; and I apprehend it would be unsafe to estimate the aggregate of the considerations operating to restrain the export of Gold to England at more than 2 a 2½. The premium on Gold modified so as to have relation to the par of 4.44 like the premium on Bills of Exchange, will be found to approach the latter within those limits.

I had intended to add a few remarks relative to the par of 4.80 which appears to have regulated our Exchange on London for some years; and with which all our Exchanges and premiums on Gold are, I think easily reconcilable; but I necessarily become so prolix on these points, that I omit them. The effect of this par has, I doubt not, occurred to you, and been considered.

With great esteem
Saml Moore

No 138	To John Olmsted Esqr	Oct 14th 1829	See File
" 139	" Hon N. Sanford	Nov 7th 1829	
" 140	" Hon S. D. Ingham	Nov 21st 1829	

No 141

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Nov 1829

Hon N Sanford
Dear Sir

Your several inquiries respecting the amount and character of the circulating medium of the U States were postponed when those on other topics were replied to, with the hope of attaining to something more than conjecture respecting the objects of them. That hope has not been very satisfactory realized. The result, however, of my examination of the subject is submitted.

The general basis on which I have attempted to estimate our whole circulation, is the condition of it in those States, wherein the Banks occasionally render a statement of their affairs conformably to legal requisitions.

In pursuing this method, allowance is to be made for those Banks from which reports do not appear. These it is proposed to estimate at one half the reporting average of the reporting Banks: a conjectural estimate it is true; but probably not so far erroneous as to effect materially the general result. The omitted Banks will generally be of the class of country, rather than city Banks; and their inferiority even to the average of Country Banks is no unfair conjecture.

There is another constituent of the estimate to be sought for, with but a feeble light to guide us, viz the amount of Specie diffused among the people; respecting which the Banks reports afford no evidence.

From reflection and inquiry with this point in view. I am persuaded that in Pennsylvania, the amount of Specie in the hands of the people, exceeds three fourths of a dollar for each individual of the population. I propose to estimate the average of Specie to population at three fourths of a dollar for each individual in all those states wherein the currency is so sustained, that the notes of their Banks are at par, or very nearly so, in our principal commercial Cities. It is obvious that the average will not be equally correct for all those States; but I have no means of accommodating it to the circumstances of each.

From recent tables of the notes of the various Banks which are considered of the best authority by those conversant with the subject, it appears, that there are in the U States about 500 Banks now in operation. These I have divided into three classes. The first embracing those of which the notes are at par or at a discount not exceeding 1/2 per cent in Philadelphia or New York. The second embracing those of which the notes are at a discount of from 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent: and the third all those of which the notes are at a discount of more than 3 1/2 per cent. The first class contains 350 Banks; the second 46; and the third 104.

With these preliminary remarks the following estimates are presented.

In the State of Pennsylvania, the population of which may not be estimated at about 1.350.000. there are 35 Banks belonging to the first class. From 29 of these, Statements were received in 1828, exhibiting in Specie $1.555.400 and notes in circulation $6.186.564. Add for six Banks, not included in the statement $180.000 in Specie and $640.000 in

notes: and for the estimated amount of Specie diffused among the people $1.012.500 making the amount of Specie $2.747.900; and that of the Bank notes $6.826.564, giving an aggregate of Specie and notes of $9.574.466, which would 7 1/10 Dollars, say 7 dolls for each individual of the population.

The Banks of the United States is not at present taken into view, but will be regarded hereafter in the general estimate.

The States of Maine Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, are the only other States of which I have obtained Bank Statements. Their aggregate proportion may be estimated at 1.460.000 According to the Bank tables above referred to, they contain 147 Banks coming within the first class, from 130 of which there are reports of the dates of 1827 and 1828, exhibiting in Specie $2.550.464 and notes in circulation $7.323.531. Add for 17 Banks not included in the Statements $173.000 in Specie and $480.000 in notes; and for the Specie diffused among the people $1.095.000, making the amount of Specie $3.745.464; and of notes $7.803.531 and the aggregate of Specie and notes $11.548.995 which gives 7 7/10 dollars say 8 dollars for each individual of the population.

The results above deduced from Pennsylvania alone compared with the average for those four States, as regards the proportion of currency to population; and that of Specie to Bank notes, claim attention. In the latter the amount of currency for each individual appears greater than in Pennsylvania; yet the proportion of Specie approaches nearer to that of paper, than in Pennsylvania.

This condition of things may probably obtain as a general fact in the States, north and east of Pennsylvania in some of which the currency had become become so much disturbed during the late war, as in the States, south and west. In these last the currency has been also, more slowly restored; and it is probable, that in three of these where the proportion of Specie to paper is equal to that in Pennsylvania, the proportion of currency to population may be less. In others the proportion of currency to population may be the same; but the proportion of Specie to paper will be less than in Pennsylvania: in which case the Banks will be found generally of the third class.

On the whole I see no ground of calculation on this subject so conformable to the facts which I have been able to command as the assumption that the proportion above deduced for Pennsylvania may be considered a mean measure applicable to the whole population of all the States except Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri. In these five States, the Banks are generally of the third class. In all others, they belong with a few inconsiderable exceptions, not exceeding fifteen Banks in the aggregate, to the first and second classes. For the excepted States a correction of of the general result will be required which must be chiefly conjectured.

The number of our white population exclusive of the five States mentioned, may I presume be estimated at 9 millions which at 7 dollars currency for each, gives an aggregate of 63 millions of dollars, consisting according to the proportions in Pennsylvania of $18.000.000 in Specie and $45.000.000 in notes.

The correction to be applied for the omitted States may I presume be estimated, still exclusive of the U.S. Bank at $750.000 in Specie and 6 millions in notes; making the amount of Specie 18.750.000 and of paper 51.000.000

To the above must now be added on account of the Bank of the United States and Branches $7.400.000 in Specie and $12.814.000 in notes making the whole amount of Specie in our currency $26.150.000, and the amount of notes $63.814.000, and the aggregate of the currency $90.000.000 nearly.

The premises above assumed and thus pursued result, it is acknowledged, in a higher amount of Specie than at the commencement of the inquiry I had imagined to exist in the United States. But I do not find sufficient ground on full consideration for reducing it

The Specie in the U States Bank and Branches is a given fact. Of this amount, about one half consists of Spanish and Mexican dollars, and other foreign coins. A proportion nearly as large of the Specie in most of our Banks it is believed as is known to be the case with a majority of those respecting which information is possessed, consists also of foreign coins of which therefore including fractions of Spanish Dollars, there are probably more than $8.000.000 to be found in the vaults of the Banks. That not less than $4.000.000 of foreign coins are diffused among the people can be highly probable, giving an aggregate of $12.000.000 of foreign coins. That $14.000.000 of our coins exist in the U. States is probable from the following considerations viz

The amount of Silver coined before January 1817 was about 8 millions of Dollars. Of this amount, it may be reasonably supposed at least 3 millions remained in the United States at that period, reserved in the vaults of the Banks or diffused among the people; which added to the Silver coinage since 1817 amounting to 17 millions of dollars makes the sum of 20 millions to be accounted for. It is not probable that 6 millions in our Silver coins have been exported or consumed in the arts since that time. They are not in request for our commerce beyond the Cape of Good Hope, not so much so as Spanish and Mexican dollars, even for export to Europe. They

cannot be profitably employed for this purpose unless exchange on London is as high as 10 per cent above the nominal par of $4.44 for the pound sterling. The actual Silver par between the United States and England since January 1817 has been $4.80 which is 8 per cent above the nominal par, and the extra 2 per cent is a moderate estimate for the expense and deduction incident to a remittance of Silver.

In 1822 and also in 1826-27 & 28 the state of Exchange with England was at or above the rate mentioned. During those periods Silver might be shipped without loss as a substitute for Bills of Exchange; and during a part of those years with profit; and large shipments in coins and bullion were in fact made to England and France. The Spanish and Mexican coins however, being preferable for this use to our own, the exportation of the latter was thus very much restrained. Perhaps 1½ millions may have been exported under these circumstances. Perhaps 2 millions of the exports of Silver to India and China within the last twelve years may have consisted of our Silver Coins. Half a million may be estimated to have been consumed in the arts, as I understand from an intelligent source. One and a half million of dollars may be estimated to have been ~~effectively~~ absorbed in Canada. More than this sum it is believed has passed out of the U. States in that direction; but a portion of it will have been returned. The estimate of $6.000.000 withdrawn from our currency since 1817 is therefore too liberal; and the inference appears sound that there are more than $14.000.000 of our own coins now in the U. States.

The proportion of Specie first estimated to be diffused among the people viz about $7.500.000 appears, on full consideration to be too low. That this is the fact will be more apparent on investigation of the amount of small coins in our currency.

The coinage of quarter dollars since the year 1817 has amounted to about $300.000 - about $100.000 in quarters had been issued before that period. They are less in request by the artists; and less liable to be exported than larger coins. Supposing however that $100.000 the whole coinage before 1817 has been withdrawn in some way from the currency, the $300.000 would still remain. Now it is manifest to common observation that Spanish quarters appear in circulation far more frequently than those of our own coinage; eight or ten for one would not be an extravagant estimate. Allowing full weight to the probability that many persons may retain the quarters of our coinage when they have the option to employ the foreign coin, still the conjecture is reasonable that we have nearly $3.000.000 in quarters in our currency including those of our own coinage. The amount of Dimes coined since January 1817 exceeds $400.000 and about $100.000 in that coin had been issued previously. Supposing that all of the previous coinage has been destroyed or withdrawn the $400.000 of that denomination must be supposed to remain. Dismes appear however to form an inconsiderable part of our change. The 8ths and 16ths of the Spanish dollar are fourfold more frequently seen. The dime is perhaps withheld by some, whenever the foreign coin can be employed. Still the estimate is authorized that we have nearly $2.000.000 in coins less than quarter dollars in our currency. We must therefore have about $5.000.000 in coins less than half dollars including our own and foreign coins.

In the U States Bank and Branches the amount in coins less than half dollars is about $900.000. In all the Banks judging from the facts ascertained there are probably not more than $1.000.000 in small coins. Therefore $4.000.000 are to be sought for in the hands of the people. But coins less than half dollars do not appear to constitute one half; certainly in many sections of the Union not one third of the Specie in the hands of the people; the amount of which may therefore perhaps be estimated at about 9 millions.

On the whole, without materially changing the aggregate amount of Specie I would propose to modify the distribution of the first estimate: assigning to the Banks $1.000.000 in foreign coins, and $9.000.000 in coins of the U States. And estimating $9.000.000 to be diffused among the people including $5.000.000 in the coins of the U. States, and $4.000.000 in foreign coins.

The Gold coins may be considered as involved in the above estimates, the amount being insufficient to effect large results, is disregarded.

The aggregate of the currency thus estimated gives the proportion of 9 dollars to every individual of the white population of the U. States, which may be estimated at about 11 millions.

The estimates given by Humboldt respecting the proportion of currency to population in certain parts of Europe give for each individual of England and the south of Europe taken together about 10 dollars.

The above estimates, I am sensible are liable to many exceptions. In presenting them, I have the pleasure, though late, of complying with your request.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

No 142

S. D. Ingham Esqr
Secy of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec 5th 1829

Sir

The quarterly accounts of the Mint have heretofore been rendered according to forms originally devised from the Treasury Department, with as I understand

ample instructions for conforming them to the order of the public accounts. In the lapse of years however, during a portion of which those returns had been intermitted, the forms alluded to appear to have been lost or destroyed, so that when in the year 1824 it was determined to resume them, those forms and instructions were sought for without success. This was little regarded at that time, as they were familiar to the then clerk of the Mint now dead on whom the duty of making out those returns had frequently devolved. It is desirable that his successor Mr Bringst should be enabled to render those returns precisely according to the accustomed forms; and it has occurred to me to request that you will be pleased to allow the complete returns of the second quarter of the present year, which have been settled at the Treasury, to be transmitted to me for his guidance, as placing the subject more fully in his power. They can be made available for the object in view, and transmitted again in perfect order to the department in a few days

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Saml Moore

No 143 To Hon N. Sanford — Dec 5th 1829 }
144 - Joseph Foulke Son — - 9th 1829 } [illegible]
145 - Hon W. T. Nuckolls — - 13th 1829 }

No 146

Hon N. Sanford

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec 23rd 1829

Sir

On the subject of our late conversation respecting the coins I have thought carefully since and now offer as you requested a few remarks respecting the Copper Coins.

The limitation of the tender to so small an amount as ten cents may, it is feared in a degree have the effect to bring them into disrepute; which would not prove desirable; its character as a coin is worth maintaining since its use tends to promote currency in expenditure. A cent is declared to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a Dollar — that one hundred in the aggregate should be of the value of a Dollar seems therefore appropriate. If any less minimum is to be taken, that which you propose of ten cents, has a claim to be preferred as belonging to the proportions of our monetary system. And is, it must be admitted a harmony between the limitation of Copper coins to ten cents; and that of small Silver coins to ten dollars.

As to the limitation of Silver coins, further reflection has not lessened in my estimation the objections to an extension of this limitation to the half Dollar. That the public has long been accustomed to this coin: that the diffusion of it through our currency has resulted from a deliberate policy of the government steadily pursued for many years;— that not less than about fifteen millions in this coin will be in our currency before the coinage of the dollar could be commenced with vigour; and for some years this amount will be at least a moiety of our whole specie circulation, seem to render a continuance of its unlimited tender expedient, at least they strongly recommend a postponement of any limitation of its use to a future time, and other circumstances of the currency.

It merits notice that the rate of diminution in weight of the Spanish half dollar by use, which appears to equal that of the dollar, is not applicable to a currency consisting wholly of coins of this denomination, or equally of this and the dollar. A few half dollars in a currency consisting of dollars chiefly, perform a disproportionate share of service, and the absolute loss of the half may thus in a given period equal that of the dollar. But it admits of a question whether the aggregate of a currency consisting altogether of half dollars would lose sensibly more than if consisting of dollars. In the former a single half would often be sufficient for the occasion when in the latter a dollar must be moved; and while serving the dollar loses absolutely though not relatively more than the half.

In examining the degree of diminution in weight which our coin may bear without the impression being rendered questionable, I am induced to regard 5 per cent as the limit beyond which the coin should cease to be legal money. As you propose to assume only one limitation for all coins in this respect, in which I heartily concur, 5 per cent would be safely within the rate at which the impression of the dollar becomes doubtful; and is far within the rate as to the subordinate coins. I acknowledge the adoption of 5 instead of 4 attracts me, in some measure by its nearer affinity to our decimal proportions. The suggestion is offered, however, merely for consideration.

Respecting the time when the proposed regulations should commence, those which relate to the limitation of the tender of our own coins, provided the half dollar be not for the present included in the provision, would require no preparatory measure, and the 4th of July as proposed would afford ample time for diffusing the information. As to the commencement of those regulations which relate to the tender of foreign coins, I submit the following considerations.

The new Mint will, I trust, be in full operation the 4th of July 1831. One third of the edifice is now enclosed. The remainder will be so by next autumn; the finishing of the interior, the hardening of the walls for receiving delicate instruments, together with some delay in arranging and adjusting the machinery to be employed, will retard efficient operations until some early period of the succeeding year.

By the same time also and not much sooner, a complete series of new dies with such improvements of the present devices as may be proper, can be executed with the requisite care.

Such changes as may be considered judicious in the alloy of our coins should also be adopted before the enlarged energies of the Establishments are to be exerted in supplying the circulation rapidly with a copious substitute for the foreign coins now in use. These changes will probably form a part of an amended general code of regulations for the Mint, which is not probably in contemplation at this session of Congress.

One year of efficient action of the new Mint, after all these emendations are accomplished, might beneficially precede the exclusion of any of the foreign coins which are now a legal tender. This would bring us to the 4th of July 1832 at which period the legal tender of a portion of the foreign currency might be declared to cease, and the particular coins designated would suggest the denomination of our coins proper to be emitted in anticipation, and diffused by special attention through the community.

I submit for consideration, to be modified as may be thought best, a definite proposition on this subject. That the Spanish sixteenths of a dollar shall cease to be legal money July 4th 1832. The eighths, quarters and halves, July 4th 1833; and the dollar July 4th 1834. Thus would be excluded first the coin which is most in defect, reserving for the latest period that which is likely to be relinquished with some inconvenience, if the measure was even prematurely proposed. The time when the regulation shall take effect would I presume be deemed of less moment than the probability of its remaining undisturbed by solicitations for its repeal.

The Mint may be relied on, when employing its new capacity improved according to the design entertained in this respect, to meet all the exigencies of the currency within the above period, provided an adequate supply of bullion can be secured. A coinage of two millions of dollars, consisting of the different denominations of our coins and in proportions convenient for a national currency, could be readily effected in one year. The extreme efficiency of the Establishment I would not venture to assign. That just indicated will probably transcend any supply of bullion which can be expected to be presented to its action at any early period. Our regular sources of supply are foreign coins and bullion, brought into the U States in the ordinary returns of commerce, and those foreign coins now in our currency, which bear coinage with some gain. From these, it is believed, deposits could be attracted to the Mint in sufficient abundance to accomplish the substitution above proposed, if the Mint was authorized and enabled to pay promptly the value of deposits without deduction for delay of coinage. This would require a modification of that provision which now authorises, under certain circumstances, prompt payment at a deduction of one half per cent. This provision which would not be onerous to the depositors in any sensible degree it is presumed would increase even in some degree the importation of bullion by rendering it the half of one per cent more valuable, and would attract to the Mint all foreign coins of our intrinsic, or above their nominal value; which is the fact with Spanish dollars generally; and Mexican uniformly.

One other provision is also highly expedient. It is that the Director shall have the power to employ assistants in the several departments of the Mint when necessary. Under the existing regulation this power is liable to objections. In the code of Mint regulations, which at a future period I trust will have your attention, it is desirable that it should be explicitly conferred.

Nothing further occurs to me at this moment relative to the topics which you more particularly called my attention when here. If any point has been omitted, please remind me of it.

With great respect
Yours &c
Saml Moore

No 147 To Hon Lewis Williams Decr 28th 1829. See File

No 148

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 29th 1829

Hon S D Ingham
Secy of the Treasy
Dear Sir

Yours making inquiries respecting a Lithographic Press, was received yesterday. Thus far, there is not much promise of success here. I have received this morning, however, information, which may lead to a more favorable issue. I will as soon as practicable ascertain this, and communicate the result.

With esteem
Yours &c
Saml Moore

No 149

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 30th 1829

Hon S D Ingham
Dear Sir

I have not been able to find a Lithographic Press for sale in this City. The best informed in relation to this kind of apparatus, rely only on importation to procure it.

My inquiries have not however been wholly useless

as I am able to refer you to one who will soon be in Washington, from whom the best information on the subject can be obtained. Mr Childs, the eminent Engraver, whom you know, informs me he will visit Washington next week. He will make a point of waiting on you, and will take pleasure in communicating whatever may promote your wishes in this particular. He has ordered for himself a Press from England. The Stones can now be procured here on favorable terms, as I hear from him.

It is said that these Presses are well made in New York, but I question the correctness of this. Mr McIlhane of the U States Bank informs me that he also ordered one from England.

A Press, suitable for copying letters, complete in all respects would cost $200. If I can in any way aid you in procuring one by importation you will please inform me.

Yours Truly
Saml Moore

No 150 Hon W T Nicholls January 2nd 1830 See File

No 151

Mint of the United States
Philada Jany 4th 1830

Hon N Sanford
Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to receive a few days since, two copies of your report on the coins, for which please accept my acknowledgements; and permit me to offer a suggestion relative to the weight of the Eagle under the proposed change of the ratio between Gold & Silver.

The weight to be adopted, it is desirable, should be such that all our Gold coins may be weighed with facility by the ordinary divisions of the Troy weights. There is, however, one weight, which I beg leave to submit to your consideration as possessing peculiar advantages that of 260 grains Standard to the Eagle — the half Eagle 130, and the Quarter 65 grains.

This has the recommendation of giving all our Gold coins in whole grains, an unity of harmony pertaining to no other weight within the limits of advance likely to be adopted. But besides this characteristic, there is another peculiar to this weight: it makes the ratio in the coins precisely 16 to 1, so that the Gold and Silver coins become weights for each other:— twenty dollars in Gold, would weigh one and a quarter in Silver (the coins being perfect) and all multiples of these sums would counterpoise each other.

There are two modes of attaining this result. One is presented in table I annexed to Mr Ingham's report which makes the fine Gold 238⅓ grains, the alloy according to our present

Standard being $2\frac{1}{3}$ and the whole weight 260 The ratio would thus be $15\frac{5}{26}$ to 1 or 15.6769 being an advance of $3\frac{85}{100}$ per cent in the value of Gold. Mr Inghams proposed ratio gives $4\frac{1}{6}$ per cent, and Mr Gallatins $2\frac{4}{173}$ per cent

Should it however be considered judicious to adopt a higher advance the object can be effected by a ratio approaching very near to that which is recommended in your interesting report The ratio I have in view is $15\frac{26}{32}$ or 15.86031 to 1 which is an advance of $5\frac{77}{100}$ per cent The proportion of alloy required to be associated with this ratio would be $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Standard weight, which accords well with our decimal system. It is that of France, and has been adopted in the improved Mint regulations of the Netherlands; and is in every respect, at least equally convenient with our present Standard, for the processes of the Mint. The Eagle deduced from these data would consist of 234 grains of fine Gold 26 grs of alloy, and 260 grs Standard.

My preference I acknowledge has been in favour of a single Standard of value, and that to be Silver The wish for a change in the valuation of Gold for the purpose of retaining it among us, has however, I believe become general The measure deserves too a new attention, and no small assurance of success, even at an advance of $3\frac{85}{100}$ from the fact that an abundant supply of Gold from domestic sources seems no longer questionable. The amount of Gold received at the Mint within the present year is near 250.000 dollars This will be adverted to in my annual report to be forwarded in a few days

Very Respectfully
Your &c
Saml Moore

No 152	To N Sanford	January 9th 1830	See File
" 153	" R Boulton	" 9th 1830	
" 154	Jng J Hart	" 12th 1830	
" 155	" Hon D H Miller	" 20th 1830	
" 156	" J Delafield	" 23rd 1830	
" 157	" Hon S D Ingham	" 26th 1830	

No 158

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jany 28th 1830

Hon N Sanford
Dear Sir

I thank you for the copies of your report which were duly received.

The discordance which appears between our estimates of the Spanish Dollar I find it more difficult to account for than that which occurs in relation to its parts. Respectfully the latter I am satisfied their condition varies in different parts of the United States; and that those of them found in this city, especially those in possession of the Banks are among the most favorable specimens

This point is of no great moment, the propriety of substituting our own small coins in place of them being admitted by all.

I cannot find ground from the deposites hitherto received at the Mint for stating the average value of the Spanish dollar at less than nearly 100 cents and 8 mills Those of them which have been largely diffused among the people, are I presume below the average of the deposits received here for coinage, which are derived generally from the Banks The mass of this coin will hereafter be liable to a more rapid depreciation than heretofore, in consequence of the emission of it being much restricted if they have not now ceased

In searching a few days since for Spanish dollars of late date among a number which had been accumulating without selection for several months I noted the proportional number within given periods, which it may be satisfactory to be informed of, as a mass thus accumulated, may be deemed a fair representation of that coin as circulating in this city and its vicinity

The whole number of Dollars was 424 coined within the periods following, viz

Before	1772	3	pieces
From	1772 to 1780	12	do
"	1781 " 1790	29	do
"	1791 " 1800	118	do
"	1801 " 1810	153	do
"	1811 " 1820	75	do
In	1821	29	do
"	1822	3	do
"	1823	0	do
"	1824	1	do
"	1825	1	do
		424	

The average value of these dollars was found to be 100 cents 2 mills within a very small fraction. Spanish dollars of a date anterior to 1772 are almost uniformly as far as my observations extends, worth more than 101 cents. Their Standard is much finer than the present Spanish standard, and their present weight rather greater than the average of those dollars coined since 1772.

It is remarkable that the coins of 1821 in this parcel exceeded any other date Those of 1805 rank next to them amounting to 22 pieces

I have noticed in some other instances, the excess in number of the Spanish dollars of 1821 It perhaps may be limited to this section of the United States, while other dates may prevail in other districts

No 159 Hon S D Ingham Secy of the Treasury Jany 30th 1830
. 160 Mr Nichols Feby 23d 1830
. 161 John Delafield Esqr N York Mar 15th 1830
. 162 Geo T Weaver Esqr . 15th 1830
. 163 James Camak Esqr Milledgeville Ga . 21st 1830
. 164 B U Campbell Esqr Baltimore . 26th 1830

See File

No 165

Mint of the United States
Philada April 2nd 1830

Hon S D Ingham
Dear Sir

Your letter of the 30th ulto was received last evening. The present occasion is embraced to give the information requested relative to the Gold of the Southern States. On the other topics referred to I hope to be able to reply by the next mail.

The average value of the Gold of N Carolina received since Jany 1st of the present year may be stated at 86 cents per pennyweight. That of S Carolina received within the same period has been on an average, worth about 95 cents. That of Virginia 90½ cents. And that of Georgia which is understood to come chiefly from Habersham County 90½ cents also. The value of our Standard gold, it will be recollected is 88 8/9 cents per pennyweight. Fine Gold is worth 96 97/100 cents.

It is probable that gold from all the above sources under its native forms, would be found very similar in quality not differing materially from our Standard. Such was the fact for many years, with that received from N. Carolina, which was usually presented in grains and pebbles nearly washed clean and the stoney matter detached. When sent to the Mint in Bars as is the general practice now, the fineness is much more variable. It may be debased or raised in this process at the pleasure of the melter. Nearly all the gold received this year from the Southern States has been in small bars. and the probability is, that when the quality falls much below our Standard, some alloy has been combined with it. And when the quality is finer than the Standard in any material degree, it is presumed that some refining plan as Salt petre has been employed in the process of melting. The N Carolina Gold has been brought in beautiful bars.

It is not easy under these circumstances to establish an average price, that may not often be inequitable for one of the parties, unless the valuation is subject to correction after the determination thereof at the Mint. The extremes of value, range from 72 to 98½ cents per pennyweight. the former however a very rare occurrence.

In a communication made a few days since to the Central Bank of Georgia, at Milledgeville in reply to their enquiries on the subject, I suggested the making of payments on account, leaving the final adjustment of price dependent on the Mint report. Some principle of this character I hope will eventually be adopted.

The United States Bank is about to propose an arrangement through its branches, by which the local Banks, near the mining districts will be enabled to receive Gold Bullion from the Miners, on terms mutually advantageous, and divested of the perplexing uncertainty, which now attends such transactions. By the mode alluded to, the deposit of Gold Bullion at the designated Banks, will receive nearly its estimated value in advance, and the remainder of its value as determined at the Mint, after an interval, rarely exceeding one month.

The extension of the Gold region developing itself daily in the Southern States, presents an instructing fact. From Georgia we had received no Gold before the present year, and already the amount received is two fold the average production of N Carolina for the first 20 years. From S. Carolina and Virginia the production is obvious increasing, while that from N. Carolina promises also to exceed the production of any previous year.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

No 166 P P F Degrand April 6th 1830
. 167 J Delafield Esqr Cashier N York . 7th 1830
. 168 S D Ingham Secy of Treasy . 7th 1830
. 169 Geo T Weaver Esqr Cashier Newport R I . 27th 1830
. 170 Saml Harnett Esqr Cashier Washn Pa . 29th 1830
. 171 Saml P Carson Washington D C May 6th 1830
. 172 W Page Esqr Cashier Bk of Rutland Vt . 8th 1830
. 173 Philip Kings New York . 13th 1830
. 174 Thos Ellis Lynchurd S C . 5th 1830
. 175 J Delafield Esqr Cashier N York . 22d 1830
. 176 James Montgomery Hurricane Shoals . 25th 1830
. 177 E H Burritt New Britain . 27th 1830
. 178 Edwd Holbrook New York June 7th 1830
. 179 A J Boss Esqr Cashier Newport R I . 22d 1830
. 180 Geo T Weaver Esqr Cashier Newport R I . 25th 1830
. 181 Hon S D Ingham Secy of Treasy July 23d 1830
. 182 J Ambler Esqr Brightsville Va . 21st 1830
. 183 Hon S D Ingham Secy of Treasy . 29th 1830
. 184 E A Jones Halifax N C Augt 3d 1830
. 185 John Hart New York . 5th 1830
. 186 Hussey & Mackay N York . 9th 1830
. 187 John Hart New York . 11th 1830

See Files for 1830

No 188	M R Boulton	Birmingham Esqr	Augt 19th	1830
No 189	M R Boulton	do	. 21st	1830
No 190	Thos Flemming		. 23d	1830
. 191	Hussey & Mackay	N. York	. 24th	1830
. 192	Moses Taylor		Sept 3rd	1830
. 193	J Delafield Esqr	New York	. 3d	1830
. 194	Eliezer Lathrop	New York	. 8th	1830
. 195	J A Fisher		. 10th	1830
. 196	John Fisher Esqr	Columbia S.C.	. 13th	1830
. 197	J Delafield Esqr	New York	. 13th	1830
. 198	James E Thayer	Waddington N. Y	. 15th	1830
. 199	Geo Newbold	New York	. 15th	1830
. 200	J Delafield Esqr	New York	. 20th	1830
. 201	J E Moses	New York	. 22d	1830

See File for 1830

No 202

Mint of the United States
Philada Sept 27th 1830

Mr McIlvaine
Cashier Bk U States
Dear Sir

The following particulars will it is presumed be sufficient for the purpose contemplated in your note of the 23d inst.

The whole coinage for the ten years, commencing with 1820 and ending with 1829 amounted to $17.542.717.85 vizt Silver $14.785.327.65. Gold $2.579.017.50 Copper $178.372.70

The average annual coinage within that period was in round numbers $1.754.000 and the average expense, one and one third per cent. very nearly. The smallest coinage in any one year of the period was $915.509 vizt in 1822 the expense about 2½ per cent. The largest coinage for one year was $3.024.342 vizt in 1827 the expense thereof one per cent within a minute fraction.

The above may be considered as the expense of a Silver coinage of the amount mentioned. The Gold and Copper coined within the period added very sensibly to the expense per cent on the whole coinage. A large proportion of the expenditure of a Mint Establishment is permanent; the percentage of expense therefore diminishes with the increase of the amount coined.

When the Silver coinage reaches 3 millions, the expense may be stated as about at one per cent: and one or two millions of Gold could be coined at the same time for an additional charge not exceeding the 1/10 of one per cent on the Gold.

Three millions of Gold without Silver would with our present establishment be coined at about the half of one per cent, vizt for $15000. The third or fourth of this amount would not cost more than $1000 less and double the amount would not cost $2000 more. In the above Statements of expense the wastage on the precious metals

accruing in the various processes is included

A few Specimens from every delivery of Gold and Silver coins are reserved for an annual trial assay before commissioners designated by law. The average weight of our Silver coins has not within the period subject to my observation deviated at any of those trials from their standard weight so much as the tenth of one per cent. — that of the Gold coins has not deviated from the standard so much as the 20th part of one per cent. The weight in both, where has been any error, has usually been found in excess. One hundred thousand dollars, as delivered from the Mint, if not precisely accurate as to the weight due to that sum, would be almost uniformly found to exceed it.

Trivial deviations in weight in single pieces of coin are unavoidable; they will rarely however exceed a grain and a half in our heaviest Silver coins, or a quarter of a grain in our Gold coins.

The extreme deviation from the Standard fineness as determined by the annual assay, does not exceed the 5th of one per cent in Silver. In Gold coins it is too small to be appreciated.

The Silver assay has not any where attained perfect accuracy. The result in single experiments may vibrate as far as the half of one per cent above or below the truth. Average results are therefore only to be relied on. The Gold assay is capable of great precision, and may be relied on to give a constancy of results.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Saml Moore

No 203	John Fleming	N York	Oct 2d	1830
. 204	D. Moody Esqr	Steubenville	. 4th	1830
. 205	Geo Newbold Esqr	Cashier N York	. 6th	1830
. 206	John J Hart	New York	. 7th	1830
. 207	John Fisher Esqr	Columbia S.C.	. 13th	1830
. 208	Wm Patton	Charleston S.C.	. 14th	1830
. 209	John J Hart	New York	. 18th	1830
. 210	J Andrews Esqr	Cashier U S Bank	. 18th	1830

See File for 1830

No 211

Mint of the United States
Philada Oct. 21st 1830

Hon S D Ingham
Secy of Treasury
Sir

Under date of the 4th instant an official notice was addressed to Dr Rush, informing him of the appointment of William Findlay Esqr as Treasurer of the Mint and that a commission had accordingly been issued that day. It seemed under this intimation, proper that his functions as

Treasurer should be ostensibly suspended in relation to subsequent transactions, in the daily expectation of his successors arrival.

I remain uninformed of Mr Findlays arrival and of his intentions: and feel some solicitude in regard to the course proper to be pursued at this juncture. The District Attorney, whom I conferred with this morning, appears also to entertain doubts on this subject.

No interest, in the mean time is permitted to suffer or to be impeded; but I have respectfully to request will be pleased to instruct me whether or not Dr Rush to continue to act as Treasurer untill his successor shall arrive and be qualified.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Saml Moore

No 212	M. Hewit Esq. Cashier	Utica N. Y.	Oct 23d 1830
" 213	J. J. Hart	New York	Nov 4th 1830
" 214	J. Delafield Esq. Cashier	New York	" 6th 1830
" 215	Geo. T. Weaver Esq.	New Port R. I.	" 25th 1830
" 216	Jacob Blickensderfer	Dover Ohio Canal	" 26th 1830
" 217	D. Moody Esq. Cashier	Steubenville O.	" 26th 1830

No 218

Mint of the United States
Philada Decr 1st 1830

Phineas Slayton

Sir

Yours of the 8th ulto. inclosing a small metalic specimen was duly received. This metal has been examined by Mr Cloud, Melter & Refiner of the mint, and is found to contain a portion of Tin, and also a portion of Silver, with some Iron. But the minuteness of the specimen does not admit of the proportions being determined with the accuracy requisite to justify stating them as a guide in deciding on the expediency of further exploring the vein which produced it. If you will forward a larger piece, say about half an ounce, it will be carefully examined, and the results communicated. Let it be in the condition in which it is found in the vein.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

No 219	W. McKinne & Co.		Dec 1st 1830	See File for 1830
" 220	Hays Bowdre, Augusta Geo.		" 4th 1830	
" 221	Dr A. Jones, Athens Geo.		" 6th 1830	
" 222	G. G. & S. Howland N. York		" 11th 1830	

No 223	John J. Hart	N. York	Dec. 13th 1830	See File for 1830
" 224	S. P. Carson		" 17th 1830	
" 226	Hon W. T. Nicholls		" 24th 1830	
" 226	Mr Thurpols		" 25th 1830	

No 227	Hon S. D. Ingham		Dec. 27th 1830	See File for 1830
" 228	John J. Hart	New York	" 28th 1830	
" 229	J. Delafield Esq. Cashier	New York	" 30th 1830	
" 230	M. R. Boulton	England	" 31st 1830	

No 231	Hon S. D. Ingham	Reasons for increased expenses of the Mint	Jan 7 1831
" 232	" S. P. Carson	Relating to expense of Assay Office	" 14th 1831
" 233	J. Delafield Esq.	Cashier Phenix Bank New York	" 17th 1831
" 234	Saml Schmid	with Fishers Bill for Thermometers	" 20th 1831
" 235	Hon S. D. Ingham	Note respecting Mr Sanfords Bills &c	" 21st 1831
" 236	H. P. Vaughn	Relating to Pistereens	" 26th 1831
" 237	J. Delafield	Respecting payment of Deposit	" 26th 1831

For the above see File for 1831

No 238

Mint of the United States
Philada March 25th 1831

Hon S. D. Ingham

Sir

I embrace the earliest moment I could command to pay the requisite attention to the anonymous complaint made to the President under date of the 12th inst. in regards to a deposite made at the Mint— reffered to the department and communicated with your letter of the 18th. The following facts and explanations belong to the occurrence in question.

On the 3rd of March inst a deposit, which no doubt is that alluded to, was made at the Mint in the name of John Watkins, of a lump called Gold by the Depositor. It was received and weighed by Mr Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner of the Mint and entered as Gold from sundries, under an impression, from its base appearance that it was made of refuse from a Jewellers shop, or some quarter of that character. The weight was 7 ounces 19 dwts. It was assayed as containing Gold alone, and the usual certificate of the value of the Gold issued, being the amount stated in the letter, viz $29.37. The deduction for refining, viz 48 cents was as usual indorsed on the certificate. My personal knowledge of the occurrence commences after this.

About the 5th of March a person of respectable appearance, called on me at the Mint, and requesting a private interview, named himself as

Mr U. J. Mullen. and informed me that the deposite referred to was made for his account. and that it contained 10 half Eagles; and 10 half dollars. purposely disguised with lead. That being engaged in a business which made it convenient often to send small masses of Gold and Silver mixed, to the Mint, he had tried this experiment, to determine whether the result of the assay could be relied on to yield the true value of the metal. independent of any information given as to the character of the mass. The issue was of course calculated to impress him unfavorably, and to authorise, as he supposed a claim to be remunerated for his loss of the five dollars in Silver. of which no account was rendered. and also of the deficit in the Gold. The charge for refining was not I think complained of.

The communication was made with apparent frankness and my explanation listened to. as I supposed with an entire sense of its adequateness, especially in regard to loss of the Silver.

On this point he was informed, that the result flowed wholly from his misapprehension of the duties and obligations of the Mint. That deposits of Silver of so small an amount as five dollars are not receivable, even if presented in a separated form, and much less could be received if requiring to be searched for in a mass of Gold, and parted therefrom. That if the depositor had stated his belief that his deposite contained, besides Gold a small quantity of Silver not exceeding five dollars, he would have been advised not to leave it at the Mint, since it would not be deemed consistent with the engagements of the institution to separate so small an amount. a procedure could not fail to invite innumerable applications, for the same accommodation.

He was farther apprised that the Law contemplates 200 ounces of Silver and 20 ounces of Gold as the minimum quantity which the Mint should be required to receive if below the Standard of the United States (see first act March 3^{d} 1795); - that below the above limits deposites, however not being directly forbidden, a wish to diffuse the advantages of the Mint, had induced the frequent acceptance of much smaller amount, possibly sometimes departing so far from the limits referred to as to incur the imputation of putting the public to the expense of an assay for deposites unwarrantably small, but in no instance had a deposite been received of so trivial a value as the Silver his Gold was said to contain, even if such Silver were presented in its simplest form.

He appeared to feel the propriety of this regulation. He was however, anxious to be allowed for the Silver which he presumed must be in some form in the Mint, capable of being recovered. On this point I could not then give him any direct encouragement as it was not improbable that the deposite had been disposed of by submitting it with other base Gold to the test, a broad shallow crucible, of a porous character on which large masses are exposed to a reverberating furnace to be refined. The Silver in this case becoming diffused through a large quantity of Gold, would pass unnoticed into the Gold coinage, forming but a very minute addition to the Silver demanded in the alloy of Gold coins, but not transcending the proportion thereof admissible by law in the aggregate of Gold, of which this particular mass would form a part. The United States thus deriving no benefit from the presence of this Silver, the amount thereof could not be restored to him without an equivalent loss to the public. Leaving this point uncertain for the moment I informed him that I would enquire of Mr Cloud, the Melter and Refiner, as to the actual disposition made of his deposite, and desired him to call again in a day or two for a definite answer on this subject, as well as for information in regard to the minimum quantity of Silver which the Mint would undertake to separate from mixtures of Gold & Silver. In conclusion he was advised of the expediency of stating at all times as nearly as he could the character of the bullion offered in deposite, and that if under the circumstances of the moment the desired separation could not be made, he would be so informed, and could exercise the option either to dispose of the article otherwise or retain it until it should accumulate in larger masses.

On conversing immediately afterwards with Mr Eckfeldt and Mr Cloud I was informed that Mr Eckfeldt enquired at the time the character of the Mass deposited. and received no intimation of there being any value in it but the Gold. It was tried by the assayer only in its character as Gold Bullion, without stopping to give to the assay the direction necessary to ascertain the fact of the presence of any unusual quantity of Silver. The assay gave the result of Gold only 7 carats $2\frac{3}{4}$ grains fine. From Mr Cloud I learned that this Gold had not been put upon the test, but had been granulated for refining by the nitric acid, along with various other masses of base gold. This method has, in a good measure, superseded the use of the test or dry method of refining within the last two years. The means provided for parting Gold and Silver, and the frequent recurrence of that process with us now, are found to afford, very often, more convenient opportunities of refining base Gold at the same time in the humid way. It would thence result that if there really existed the five dollars of Silver united with the Gold no question it would be separated in this process, and mixing with other separated Silver, would eventually accrue to the benefit of the United States, serving to diminish to that extent the deficit arising from wastage on Silver, to be ascertained at the end of the year.

Under these circumstances it was considered equitable that the party should not be allowed to suffer by his mistake, but that, on giving me satisfactory assurances that the Silver claimed was actually present, a certificate for a deposit of that amt should be made out for him. He called at the time mentioned, I understood, and the above decision was communicated by Mr Eckfeldt or Mr Cloud. He did not however see me till the 13th or 14th of the month, when he was at the Mint to make another deposit. I then on a further conversation with him agreed to accept his own averment of the fact, without requiring the testimony of any of the persons (his workmen) who were stated to have been witnesses to the combining of the metals, and a certificate of deposite for five dollars in Silver was made out payable in due course, which stands therefore to his credit.

The charge for refining is the legal rate, and will be accounted for specifically to the Treasury of the United States as in all similar cases at the end of the proper quarter.

The deficit in the Gold now claims attention. The principal considerations presented to Mr Mullen on this point was, that it is not practicable to melt Gold into a mass in the manner stated, and not have some particles of it insinuate themselves into the imperceptible fissures and pores of the containing vessel. How much may be attributed to this source of loss must depend on the character of the crucible, and the care and skill employed. The process of melting coins and weighing the mass, is every year performed here in presence of the assay commissioners, and the fact is familiar that the whole weight cannot be recovered without reducing the crucible to powder, and collecting the metallic particles which have penetrated its substance with the utmost niceness of manipulation. Mr Mullen imagined that there could be nothing thus lost, but this is an error.

Certainly however, with ordinary care, and employing a good crucible, the loss must be much less than 17 grains, which are deficient out of the 10 half Eagles. Assigning therefore to this first step a fair proportion of the loss, and admitting the coins employed to have been full weight and Standard, which I presume they were, the deficits indicates an error in the assay much greater than will ordinarily occur.

That the assay even of Gold is liable to some error is well known in all Mints; but in the present instance, it will be manifest, on reflection, that the sourses of error are multiplied; and that they concur in their tendency to a result unfavorable to the depositor.

In the first place, this Gold was obviously, to the eye, far below Standard; and it was so disguised, that no indication was given that the alloy was chiefly Silver. The trial by the touch stone, which is employed by the assayer, in order to found thereon, a conjecture, (in doubtful cases,) as to the quantity of Lead required to be added to the assay piece in the cupel, indicated a very base metal, demanding a very large proportion of Lead, when in fact, the assay piece consisted chiefly of Gold and Silver; the latter being nearly two fold the weight of the former. The silver part of the mass it will be found was 4 oz. 16 dwt 12 grs. that of the Gold 2 oz. 16 dwt 6 grs. leaving 6 dwts 6 grs. for base metal: and this chiefly Lead. The first effect of the disguise adopted therefore is to introduce into the cupel too much Lead in proportion to the actual condition of the piece, which in the process of cupellation, under a full temperature, would tend to work down into the porous body of the cupel a portion of the Silver and Gold. A very minute portion, it is to be remarked, would sensibly the effect the result, since about 8½ grs. constituting the assay piece represent the whole mass and of this only about 3 grs. in the present case, could consist of Gold. So that the loss of the 1/50 of a grain of this Gold would be proportional to the half the deficit complained of in the 10 half Eagles.

The cupellation being accomplished, which separates all that is base metal, the next step of the Gold assay is to separate the Silver it contains; for Gold in nature always contains Silver. This process consists in exposing the assay piece extended into a thinly laminated fillet to the action of nitric acid. But the acid will not produce its effect unless the weight of the Silver in the assay piece is about three fold that of the Gold. A part therefore of the preparation of the assay of Gold consists in adding thereto so much Silver as will make the proportion of the latter to the Gold about 3 to 1: and it is of no small moment that this proportion shall be nearly exact. If the Silver be deficient, the acid acts imperfectly: and if the Silver exceeds the due proportion, the assay piece is rendered so extremely porous, by the abstraction of the Silver, that it looses its tenacity, and crumbles into a powder. It is desirable that the assay piece should retain its consistent form, so that no particle should get detached and lost, in changing it from the glass vessel in which the solution of Silver was effected, into a small crucible in which the Gold is to be dried and annealed, in order to be correctly weighed. But here again it is obvious that the concealment of the Silver operates unfavourably for the accuracy of the result. Not conjecturing that it forms so unusual a portion of the mass, the assayor adds in his preparation more Silver than the actual condition of the compound justifies, and the assay piece, under the action of the nitric acid became a powder. The assayor who operated in this instance, is no more; but his son retains a clear recollection, as he informs me that this did occur in the case alluded to. Now it requires only a ~~small~~ minute particle of the Gold powder to be lost, vizt the 1/50 of a grain, to effect the result to the extent of half the deficiency of Gold, even if no loss had previously occurred.

The enquiry of course presents itself whether this liability to error from the uncertainty of the proportion of Silver in a piece of Gold can not be avoided. The practice is in this regard as follows When an assay of an ordinary deposite is thus rendered somewhat uncertain, the assayor uniformly repeats the whole process, correcting his proportions throughout by the information thus obtained and the second assay piece passes the cupel without probable loss of its pure metal; and under the humid process, the Gold fillet retains its consistent form. But in assaying very small deposits the reception of which into the Mint, may be of questionable propriety, as they incur some expense, and occupy the time of the assayor to the impediment occasionally of his more important engagements, the assay is not usually repeated under similar circumstances It was not, I understand repeated in the instance in question.

It thus appears that there were three causes tending to prevent the assay in the present instance from indicating truly the quantity of Gold thrown into the melting pot, vizt the whole of it was not recovered from that vessel; the disguise under which it was presented induced a procedure which rendered probable some loss in the cupellation; and the same cause tended to render less perfect the last critical process of collecting the Gold separately after the Silver had been detached from it by the nitric acid. All these tendencies are against the depositor, and they result from his own measures. Had the deposite, however, been near the ordinary amount contemplated by the Law even though disguised, the errors growing out of the two considerations last mentioned, would have been the subject of caution; the assay would have been repeated with the aid of the developement made by the first trial. And had there been no disguise or concealment this small deposite would have been assayed without any misadventure.

When in assaying a deposite of Gold so far as to require refining, a small error occurs against the depositor, as it probably has in the present case, the refined mass of which it will form a part, will contain more Gold than is called for to pay the certificate issued. The minute surplus will therefore to the United States, diminishing, though in a degree scarcely applicable in the present case to the deficit on account of wastage on Gold, ascertained at the end of the year. In this view of the subject, it might seem equitable that the loss of Gold also should be refunded. But it is to be remarked that should the loss in the melting pot be estimated at so much as 7½ grains only, the remainder of the loss, vizt. 9½ grains, would not exceed that deviation in the assay which the Law contemplates as the limit of remedy for casual error. Errors in the ordinary operations of the assay will rarely extend to the fourth of that limit. On viewing however the whole subject I have not been able to perceive that any solid ground presented itself for making a remuneration in this particular. The whole amount of the deficit is 63 cents.

I am disposed to rest the explanation on the points mentioned without admitting the supposition that the Gold coins employed were deficient incidentally in weight or fineness. It is highly probable that they were not. Some irregularities in these respects, are it is true unavoidable. They occur however both in excess and defect and seem to neutralize each other leaving the average very nearly exact to our Standard. The reserved pieces of the several emissions of Gold from the 9th of February 1830 to the 12th of February last, were of full weight, as determined by the commissioners of the annual assay on the day last mentioned; and of a fineness slightly above standard. Of coins issued within those limits, probably Mullen made his experiment.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining the result of a large sale of our Gold coins to Paris. This was a test of our coinage on an extended scale. There were 40,000 half Eagles: and the weight proved to be in excess 1 part in 16,000, estimating the Killogram at Kelly's proportion, which must be so nearly true as not to effect this result materially. The fineness was reported from the assay of Paris on average ½ millieme in defect. This is the 20th of one per cent. which is but ¼ part of the legal Mint remedy. It is presumable, however that the coins were strictly standard. For it has been rendered highly probable, by late investigations in Paris, that their assays of Gold give a limit of ½ millieme below the truth.

I do not imagine that Mullen, the person really interested in this case has been the writer of the letter. It is dated, I perceive on the 12th. He must have known nearly or quite a week earlier than that date, all that has been above stated, as to the Silver; and that it was decided to account to him for the value of it having ascertained that it would not be lost to the United States.

Who was the writer, is of little moment, however. A profitable use may be made of the incident. This will, I am persuaded, be the feeling excited by it here. The tone of precision and watchfulness so eminently demanded in every department of the Institution, will it is probable be elevated by it. The Mint ought to expect such experiments. No doubt they have been made before; and perhaps occasionally with some dissatisfaction to the parties, if they have originated and been conducted under a small misconception of the design and obligation of the Mint.

The writer indulges in some innuendos, which

I need not apply to. It may however, be proper to observe, that depositors frequently attach, in their imagination a value to their bullion which it will not bear. The assayer must in faithfulness to his trust, disappoint such expectations.

The letter is herewith returned, a copy being retained.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Saml Moore.

No 249	L. Vaughn	New York	April 7th 1831
" 250	S. D. Ingham Sec'y of the Treasury		" 7th 1831
" 251	Peter Harmony	New York	" 8th 1831
" 252	L. Vaughn	New York	" 9th 1831
" 253	Capt Peter Cruse		" 11th 1831
" 254	Hon S. D. Ingham Sec'y of the Treasury		" 13th 1831

See file for 1831

No 255 Hon S. D. Ingham
Sec'y of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada April 13th 1831

Sir

I forward herewith a Specification of the coins issued from the Mint up to the 31st Dec. 1830 which will meet the wishes of Mr Howard. If his purpose is only to use it as a guide in searching for specimens of each variety, the number of pieces coined in the several years is a surplusage. But I am not certain that he had not some statistical enquiries also in view.

A letter from Mr Madison to my predecessor, under date of May 1st 1806 of which a copy is inclosed, contains the authority under which the coinage of Dollars was suspended. The Mint appears to have had intercourse with the Executive, at that period, though the department of State, except in regard to its fiscal concerns.

The argument in favour of this suspension has within a few years, lost much of its force. In illustration of this, I may mention a recent occurrence of a novel character. We received on the 28th ulto two deposits for coinage, about $24,000 in Spanish Dollars from Canton, being returns of commercial adventures which were thus remitted by the instructions of the parties, in preference to the ordinary products of China. To guard against our Silver coins straying to Canton, the above mentioned provision was devised as its principal aim; and was, I believe judicious for the purpose.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Saml Moore.

No 256	Hon S D Ingham	Secretary of the Treasury	April 13th 1831
„ 257	P. P. Hart	New York	„ 28th 1831
„ 258	P. P. Hart	Do	
„ 259	S. S. Hamilton	Supt of Indian Affairs	May 2nd 1831
„ 260	Thos Tyson	Forwarding Certificate	2nd
„ 261	Ch. A & E Hechsher	New York	„ 5th
„ 262	Abel S. Dungan	Baltimore	„ 14th
„ 263	Ch. A & E Hechsher	New York	„ 16th
„ 264	Hugh McHenry		„ 19th
„ 265	Abel S. Dungan	Baltimore	„ 23rd
„ 266	Hon S D Ingham	Secy of the Treasury	„ 23rd
„ 267	Hon S D Ingham	Relates to Units of Measures of capacity	„ 30th
„ 268	James Mear	Schenectady N. Y	„ 30th
„ 269	John Olmstead	Hartford Con.	June 4th
„ 270	David Castille	New York	„ 6th
„ 271	Wm McIlvaine Esq	Respecting 20 Mexican Dollars	„ 9th
„ 272	Saml Lord Esq	Cashier Portsmouth N. H	„ 13th
„ 273	N. G. Ross Esq	Cashier Newport R. I.	„ 13th
„ 274	Hon S D Ingham	Relates to the Units of measures	„ 13th
„ 275	Hon S D Ingham	Same subject	„ 15th
„ 276	P. P. Hart	New York	„ 17th
„ 277	A. Dickins Esq	Acting Secy of the Treasury	„ 18th
„ 278	Professor Hassler		„ 24th
„ 279	C. A. & E. Hechsher	New York	„ 25th
„			„ 24th